The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,764.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year......Rs. 42} {For Six Months ..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASIA," 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th Dec. 1873, at 4 P.M.

December 1873.		January 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave Tuticorin	4
„ Rutnagherry	28	„ Colombo	5
„ Vingorla	28	„ Galle	6
„ Goa	29	„ Negapatam	9
„ Carwar	29	„ Pondicherry	10
„ Mangalore	30	„ Madras	12
„ Cannanore	31	„ Coconada	14
„ Tellicherry	31	„ Vizagapatam	15
„ Calicut ...Jan.	1	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Beypore	1	„ Gopaulpore	16
„ Cochin	2	„ False Point	17
„ Colochel	2	Arrive CALCUTTA	19
„ Alleppy	2		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd January 1874, at 2 P.M.

Jan. 1874.		Jan. 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSREH	21
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Fao	21
„ Guadur	7	„ Koweit	21
„ Muscat	9	„ Bushire	23
„ Bunder Abbas	11	„ Linga	28
„ Linga	13	„ Bunder Abbas	30
„ Bahrein	15	„ Muscat ...Feb.	1
„ Bushire	15	„ Guadur	3
„ Fao	17	„ Kurrachee	6
„ Mahomerah	17	Arrive BOMBAY	9
Arrive BUSREH	18		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd December 1873, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th December 1873 at 2 P.M.

Until further notice the extra steamers leaving Bombay and Kurrachee on every Monday will call at VERAWUL, PORE-BUNDER, and CUTCH MANDVIE both ways.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ALNWICK CASTLE, from London, are hereby required to SEND BOATS alongside for their respective GOODS, as they come to hand; failing which, the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

The Captain will in no way be responsible for the Condition of Packages after they leave the ship's side.

Freight to be paid, and Delivery Orders accompanied by Bills of Lading, to be sent for countersignature to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th December 1872.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

COX'S CATALOGUES for DECORATING CHURCHES with Coloured Illustrations.

Price, Rs. 3-8.

WATSON & Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)
BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,
THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,
THE MAHARAJAHS OF
JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES	from Rs. 20 to	Rs. 130
GOLD WATCHES	„ 50 to	3,000
CLOCKS	„ 15 to	150
MUSICAL BOXES	„ 15 to	300

JEWELLERY—A large selection.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of London made JEWELRY, consisting of

BROOCHES AND EARRINGS;
GOLD SETS AND HALF SETS;
SUITS OF THE NEWEST PATTERN;
GUARDS, NECK-CHAINS, & NECKLETS;
CROSSE'S LOCKETS AND PENDANTS;
WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS,
OF THE NEWEST DESIGN
AND BEST WORKMANSHIP.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 22nd December, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. BOKHARA, (2,933 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain W. D. Anderson, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 30th December, at 2 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.) will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 27th December.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th December 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

2nd March 1874.
16th do.
30th do.
13th April 1874.
27th do.
11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ATHOLL, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, to pay Freight, and take delivery of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery, &c., under any circumstance unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Scott.

Bombay, 18th December 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER BOLTS AND NAILS.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will, by order of Mr. L. D. Portugal, Secretary to the Administrative Board, sell by Public Auction at the British India Steam Navigation Company's Dock, Mazagon, the old Copper Bolts and Nails belonging to the Portuguese Corvette Infante D. Joao.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th December 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF A LARGE PARCEL OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Ebram bin Rujub, the following parcels of Pearls :—

1 Packet weighing about 958 chows.
1 „ „ „ 233 „
1 „ „ „ 1213 „
1 „ „ „ 210 „
1 „ large Pearls weighing about 290 chows.
1 „ „ „ „ 217 „
1 „ „ „ „ 437 „
1 „ 7 „ „ „ 596 „
1 „ 1 „ „ „ 128 „

SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF CLOCKS.

On MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, 21 Cases Clocks, Excelsior, Mirror Back, Mahogany, Tonic and stringed of various sizes and very fancy.

SALE OF CROCKERYWARE, MECHANICAL TOYS AND LAMPS AND SHADE.

On MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of the Indenture Somejee Lalljee,

S L—1/10 10 Crates Crockery, ex s.s. Timor.
„ 2/3 2 Cases Mechanical Toys, ex s.s. Gwalior.
E D—1/35 35 Packages Lamps and Shades, ex s.s. Wimbledon.

SALE of Valuable Landed Properties on the Kalbadavie Road and Moombadavie Tank Road.

On the dates hereinunder written, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, on their respective premises, the undermentioned valuable landed properties, by order of the mortgagee Purmanundass Jeewundass, Esq and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Vizbhoocundass Hurribhoy, Culliandass Nurrotumdass, Munmohundass Nurrotumdass, and Cursondass Nurrotumdass, in pursuance of the powers of sale contained in the deed of mortgage, dated 6th November 1871, and deeds of further charge and collateral security, dated 12th May 1873.

DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPERTY.

On TUESDAY next, the 23rd day of December instant, at 4 P.M. Lot No. 1.—All that piece of land with the messuage or dwelling-house and two chawls or ranges of buildings, stables, hereditaments, and premises built thereon, situate in Bombay, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, on the Kalbadavie Road, on the west side thereof known by the name of Degarwady, containing by admeasurement 2,145 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 729, and bounded on the east by the said Kalbadavie Road, on the west by the house of Ragoba Purshotumjee, on the north by the public street called Curwady, and on the south by the house of the late Ragoonath Bawajee, and which said dwelling-house and two chawls, stables and premises, are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 59 and 60, and together with the said piece of ground were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vizbhoocundass Hurribhoy, Culliandass Nurrotumdass, Munmohundass Nurrotumdass, and Cursondass Nurrotumdass and other tenants.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 24th day of December, instant, at 4 P.M.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece of land, with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate on the east side of Moombadavie Tank Road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 263 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9, and bounded on the east by Jeewunram Juggonath's Chawl, on the west by the Moombadavie Tank Road, on the north by Bhimjee Moolljee's Chawl, and on the south by the property of Jadowjee Cumulsy, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Sitteram Mohunlall and other tenants, and are now in the occupation of ——

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR PERFUMERY AND MEDICINE FROM THE WELL-KNOWN AND CELEBRATED MAKERS, G. F. C. WARD & CO. ex S.S. COROMANDEL.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of perfumery and medicine, consisting of peppermint and assorted lozenges and comfits, Seidlitz Powders, carbonate of soda, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, essence of ginger, camomile and peppermint, glycerine, Dalby's carminative, brandy bitters, assorted essences, smelling salts, aromatic vinegrete, lavender water, eau de luce, milk of roses, oil of roses, lavender verbina, and golden oil, Circassian cream, cold cream, maccasar pomade, rose lip salve, camphorated and Victoria dentifrice, tooth brushes, hair powder, puffs and boxes, Jamaica pomatum, &c.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Blackwood Mahogany, Ebonywood and French Polished Furniture, rich star cut glassware Plated and Porcelain wares, 5 and 12 light chandeliers by Nash, 4 and 5 light hanging argand lustres, 2 and 3 light wall brackets, handsomely painted frosted glass argand vase lamps, clocks, marble and Parian figures, handsome large-sized pier glasses in gilt frames, rich engravings, a rosewood self-acting piano, China garden seats and pots with plants, &c., at No. 49, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY next the 24th Dec., sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction at the above-named residence the very valuable household furniture, &c., the same comprising rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner dessert and breakfast services, best electro-plated ware, handsomely carved substantial blackwood mahogany, ebonywood and French polished furniture such as large-size divan, sofa and reclining couches, drawing-room, pier, card, writing and side tables, a set of dining tables in 8 pieces for 20 persons, another set of 3 pieces for 8 persons, sideboard, drawing room, easy, pridieu, reclining, rocking and drawing room chairs, mahogany and ebonywood round tables, ebonywood couches folding screens, teapoys, flower and bookstands, pier tables with marble tops, a solid mahogany square pianoforte by Broadwood, a rosewood self-acting piano with 3 barrels, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, cheval glasses, rich engraving in maple gilt and fancy frames, 5 and 12 light chandeliers by Nash, 4 and 5 light hanging argand lustres, 2 and 3 light wall brackets, table and hanging argand lamps, vase lamps, handsomely painted frosted glass argand vase lamp, clocks, table ornaments, marble and parian figures, imitation fruits and flowers in domes, flower vases, carpets table cover, water filter, wire gauze dish covers, table cutlery, garden benches rested on snake pattern cast iron posts, China garden seats and pots with plants, &c., &c.

Catalogues with full particulars will be ready this evening, and the whole is now on view.

SALE of valuable Landed Property, consisting of Ground and a large pucka-built Dwelling House standing thereon, in Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of December instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable property on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Sorabjee Nanabhoy Guzder, Executor of the last will and testament of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Guzder, deceased, viz. :—

All that piece of ground with the messuage or a large pucka-built dwelling house, standing thereon, situate on the west side of Cawasjee Patell Street, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 548 square yards, or thereabouts, which said piece of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 269, 270, and 279, and the dwelling-house assessed under No. 36, formerly in the occupation of the said Sorabjee Nanabhoy Guzder and his tenants and now of Dr. Dadabhoy Jamasjee and other tenants, and bounded on the east by the said Cowasjee Patell Street, on the west by the property of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee, on the north by the property of Eduljee Cowasjee Bisnee, and on the south partly by the property of Bai Goolbai Rustomjee and partly by the property of Dorabjee Nanjee Horana.

For further particulars, and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT UPPER COLABA.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing between 12 and 1 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will submit to public auction at his residence, Upper Colaba, the select household furniture of Captain Holt, Commandant Colaba Sanitarium and Depot, the same comprises the usual articles requisite for a well appointed household, of which full particulars will shortly appear.

Catalogues are being prepared, and the furniture may be inspected on and from the morning of the 24th instant.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th December 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, the following Blackwood carved furniture, consisting of carved large and small round tables, full carved ladies' writing desk, carved piano chair, teapoys, carved stools with damask cushions, conversation, reclining and sofa couches, blackwood cupboard, wardrobe, hat stand, dressing and washing tables, camp cots, easy chairs, blackwood and iron cradles, &c., &c.

Sundry, consisting of Bohemian glass, gilt and decorated flower vases, toilet bottles, boxes of toilet and household soap, scents, pomatum, large size pictures, carriage and riding whips, 1 case socks and stockings, 2 cases of blotting paper, &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, consisting of grey shirtings, madapollams, jacconets, prints, chintz, grey dhoties.

7 cases of White Dhoties 49 by 11 yards.
10 „ do. 49 by 10 „
5 „ do. 44 by 10 „

On account and at the risk of Abdool Ally Goolam Hoosain :—G G — 50 kegs of iron nails, each keg containing 1 cwt.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few fresh salted hams.
Brandy, by Courvoisiers.
Do. Arbouin Marret and Co.
Do. Otard Dupuy and Co.
Do. Hugo Cantor.
Old Tom.
A few dozens of best Sherry.
Do. do. Portwine, by Hunt, in quarts and pints.
Do. do. Bass' Beer.
Do. do. do, bottled by Stone, in quarts and pints.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, of the late Paulo Domingo, deceased, at his residence at Upper Mahim.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the executors of the said Paulo Domingo, deceased, to sell by public auction, at his residence, at Upper Mahim, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of December, 1873, at 1 P.M., all the house old furniture, rich cut glassware, dinner and breakfast sets, tea and coffee sets, dessert services, hot water curry and vegetable dishes, tea and coffee services, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, ice pitcher, salvers, decanter slides, salt collars, bread basket, toast rack, table candlesticks, cutlery, and handsomely carved well seasoned blackwood furniture, consisting of dining tables, pier tables, drawing-room tables, ladies' writing tables, table lamps dressing and washing tables, conversation, reclining and sofa couches, chiffoniers, easy chairs, drawing and dining-room chairs, tea poys, folding and single screens, sideboards, wardrobes, clothes press, bedsteads and camp cots, pictures, bath, dispense, and cooking utensils, &c., &c.

Catalogues will not be published, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th December 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY,

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every day each way between SURAT and GOGO (Sundays excepted.)

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0 0
Second Class	3 0 0
Third Class	1 8 0
Horses	4 0 0
Carriages	4 0 0

The Steamers leave Surat and Gogo in the morning according to the state of the tide between the hours of 5 A.M. and 9 A.M.

The Steamer leaving Surat on Saturdays proceeds direct to Bhownugger, and starts from that port every Monday morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Mr. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
Mr. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS,

JUNCTION OF CRUICKSHANK AND ESPLANADE MARKET ROADS.

SIGNOR G. CHIARINI..............Proprietor and Director.
Mr. J. S. TRIMBLE ....Advance Agent.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, 20TH DEC.

CONTINUED ATTRACTIONS!!!

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class (Arm Chairs) Lower Circle	Rs. 3
Second Class (Chairs)	„ 2
Third Class Seats	Eight Annas.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co. Tickets to be had at the Circus Ticket Office, from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M. Performance to commence at 8-30 sharp.

SMOKING STRICTLY PROHIBITED!!!

NOTICE.—All Accounts against the Company to be sent to the Office at the Circus every MONDAY, from 2 to 3 o'clock P.M.

PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT!!

In addition to the usual Evening Performance, THE LAST GRAND AFTERNOON MATINEE will be given

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 20TH DECEMBER.

For the special accommodation of Families living at a distance, on which occasion Children under 12 years of age will be admitted at Half Price to First and Second Class only.

Doors open at 2 P.M.; Performance commence at 3 o'clock.

THE GAUTIER FAMILY HAS ARRIVED AND WILL SHORTLY APPEAR.

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT SHE WILL MAKE HER FIRST APPEARANCE
IN
BOMBAY
ABOUT THE 22ND INSTANT,
when she will be assisted by
Mrs. SMYTHE (Soprano)
AND
SIGNOR SUSINI (Basso).

For further particulars apply to SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

TOWN HALL.

ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT COMPANY.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the Hall being engaged on TUESDAY NEXT SIGNOR INZOLI is compelled to POSTPONE

THE NEXT SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT,
UNTIL
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24TH, 1873.

A NEW AND WELL SELECTED PROGRAMME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 4
Family Ticket (to admit Three)	10
Unreserved Seats	3

Full particulars may be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co., where a Plan of the Hall can be seen and Seats secured.

Performance will commence at 5-30 P.M.

W. BURTON, Business Manager.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 20TH DEC. 1873.

A NOVELTY IN THE PARSEE DRAMA.

THE FIRST PRODUCTION OF A PLAY FOUNDED ON FACTS RELATED IN INDIAN HISTORY, AND ENTITLED

KARAN GHELLO.

This play is written expressly for the Club by Mr. Eduljee Jamsetjee Khory, and is produced at great expense and trouble. The dresses, scenery, and mechanical contrivances are entirely new and appropriate. The Club trust the native public, especially the Hindoos and Mussulmans, will appreciate this effort, and give their fullest support to it.

Reserved Seats .... Rs. 3.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street.

HYDERABAD CITY RACES.

GRAND SWEEP OPEN TO ALL INDIA.

Committee of Management.—Captain Ahmed Abdoolah, G. H. Farrell, Esq., and J. G. J. Lowe, Esq.

Tickets at Government Rs. 10, or Halli Sicca Rs. 12 each.

There are to be about 24 Races.

After deducting 15 per cent. to cover expenses, the holder of the winner in each race will receive a prize, which will be notified after 10th January 1874.

5,000 Government Rupees will be divided among those who draw Starters, funds permitting.

To close on the 10th January 1874.

The Drawing will take place, with the permission of the Stewards, at the same time as the Race Lotteries, in public, at the Secretary's Office, but the Stewards collectively are in no way responsible.

Applications accompanied by a Remittance to be made to

LOWE & COMPANY, Managers.

Hyderabad, 10th December 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL COLLECTION on behalf of the SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE will be MADE in St. Andrew's Church TO-MORROW, at both Services.

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the CERTIFICATES of SHARES of the COLABA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, are READY, and will be ISSUED in exchange of the Receipts given by the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, Limited, for payment of the first Call of Rs. 1,000.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

શા૰ નરશી કેશવજી.

SHA NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 16 D., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th December 1873.

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the COLABA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, are OPENED.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

શા૰ નરશી કેશવજી.

SHA NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 16 D., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th December 1873.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER, Poona, up to 1 p.m. of the 22nd December 1873, for the supply of Barley, Coolthy, Mutt, Mucca, Cotton Seed, Linseed country, Ooreed, Dhall, and Oilcake Kurdee. Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain full information on application at this Office.

E. L'ESTRANGE, Lt.-Col.,
Assistant Commy. General, P. D. A.

Poona, Commissariat Office, 18th December 1873.

TO OWNERS OF COTTON PRESSES.

Attention is called to Section V. of Act IX of 1863.

APPLICATION for RENEWAL of LICENSES for 1874 should be sent in forthwith to the Office of the Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department, Meadow Street, Bombay.

A. THOMAS MOORE, Major,
Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department.

Inspector-in-Chief's Office, Bombay, 19th December 1873.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Direct shipments are now made
ONLY TO THE TRADE,
PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature.

Just published, 2 Vols., demy 8vo. cloth, price 28s.

THE ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.

A Reprint of the first 5 Volumes.

These Volumes contain many quaint and clever papers, among which may be mentioned the famous Sporting Songs written by S. Y. S., of "The Boar, Saddle, Spur, and Spear," &c., &c.—Capt. Morris, of the Bombay Army; as well as descriptions of Hog Hunts, Fox Hunts, Lion Hunts, Tiger Hunts, and Cheeta Hunts; accounts of Shooting Excursions for Snipe, Partridges, Quail, Toucan, Ortolan, and Wild Fowl; interesting details of Pigeon Matches, Cock Fights, Horse, Tattoo, and Donkey Races; descriptions of the Origin, Regulations and Uniforms of Hunting Clubs; Natural History of rare Wild Animals; Memoranda of Feats of Noted Horses; and Memoirs and Anecdotes of celebrated Sporting Characters, &c., &c.

London : Henry S. King and Co., 65 Cornhill; and 12 Paternoster Row, Calcutta : King, Hamilton and Co. Bombay : King, King, and Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane :—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at	Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs. 25 per dozen.
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	„ 20 „
Do. Vino de Pasto	„ 29 „
J. Sandbach & Son's ...Rs. 17 &	„ 24 „
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal	„ 24 „
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry	„ 26 „
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils ...Pts.	„ 23 „
Do. ...Qts.	„ 45 „
Do. Magnums.	„ 88 „
Arthur H. Browning's ..Qts.	„ 30 „
J. Sandbach and Son's	„ 20 „
Do. do. ...Pts.	„ 11 „
BRANDY—Raynal & Co.'s Superior	„ 24 „
CLARET—Montheuil Franc Fils Aine	
Chateau Belair St. Julien 1868	„ 16 „
Chateau Delorme Margaux	„ 16 „
R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe.	„ 14 „
Do. Margaux	„ 17

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 16th July 1873.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ¼, ½, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1½ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS

AS SUPPLIED TO

The Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Cunard Company, London and North Western and Great Western Railway Companies,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL,

IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying Liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

Agents for Bombay .... WHEATLEY & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA,
JEWELLERS, &C.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST-CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of Novelties characterised by Elegance, Neatness, and Taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

The wide and varied nature of the Company's business, combined with a large capital, enables the management to offer an extent of selection far exceeding any similar display in Western India, and at prices which no House CONFINING THEIR TRANSACTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT ONLY can compete with.

Inspection invited, and details furnished, free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET.

ASQUTH AND COMPANY'S

SPECIAL COLD SEASON SHIPMENTS.

RUGS, BLANKETS, &c.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The Celebrated Whitney Rug, our own introduction, over 7 feet long, and wide in proportion, invaluable to Travellers	15 0	16 8
Scarlet Whitney Blankets ... pr. pr.	22 0	25 0
Dark Blue „ ... pr. pr.		
White, of superior quality	22 0	25 0
Extra Super, a Special article made from finest Wool	30 0	31 0
Fancy Rugs or Scotch Mauds ... from	16 8	18 8

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Double Damask Table Cloths	17 8	19 8
Double Damask, cut by the yard, 72 inch	6 8	7 8
Double Damask Napkins	10 8	12 0
Twill Sheets, Horrocks's ... pr. pr.	9 8	10 8
Double Sheets, extra size	11 8	13 0
Honey Comb Towels ... six for	5 0	6 0
Real Turkish White ... six for	9 8	10 8
„ „ Brown ... six for	10 0	12 0
Cash's Patent Friction Towel ... cach	3 0	4 0

LINCOLN BENNETT & CO.'S SUPERIOR HATS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Brown Felt, High Round Crown	7 8	8 8
Flat Top, Extra Quality, Best Beaver Felt	9 8	10 8
Round Crown, Black	6 8	7 8
Round Crown Black, High and Stiff	4 8	8 8

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Flat Top, Extra Quality	9 8	10 0
Soft Grey or Brown, Round Top	5 8	6 8
Straw Hats	3 0	3 8
Tweed Hats	5 0	5 12
Tweed Caps	3 8	4 0
Scotch Caps, Glengarry's	5 0	5 12

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
A. & Co.'s Celebrated Shooting Hat, Cork and Felt, Wide Brim	13 8	15 0
Extra Quality	16 0	18 0
Regulation Helmets	14 0	16 0
Extra Quality	16 0	18 0
Drab Helmets, Low Crown.	8 8	10 0

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH, the genuine material, absorbing and Shrinkless ... Six	36 0	42 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collar attached, the New Designs ... Six	28 0	31 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached; a strong useful Shirt ... Six	22 8	25 0
BEST LONG CLOTH, A. & Co.'s new Linen Military Front for Indian washing	28 0	31 0
FINE LONG CLOTH, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs ... Six	22 8	25 0
SILK AND WOOL, the best made, the texture in equal quantities	52 0	58 0
BEST WOVE FLANNEL, Plain or Fancy Colors, thoroughly Shrunk	49 0	6 0
DRESS SHIRTS, embroidered Fronts, from	7 8	8 0

Special Notice.—Two hundred dozens of perfect Fitting Shirts ready for immediate wear.

SHIRT COLLARS,

"THREE FOLD" EXTRA TURNED EDGES FOR INDIAN WASHING.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, Strand, Haymarket, Stand-up ... Doz.	6 0	7 0
The Dux, Harford, Stand-up, Turned Corner	6 0	7 0
The Military Special Mess Collar	6 0	7 0
Shakespeare, West-End, Turned Down	6 0	7 0
The West-End... The Dux ... { Made with neat Cambric Tie attached for wear with Wool Shirts }	6 8	7 8
Best Linen Cuffs (False)	11 0	12 8

SLEEPING KIT.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth Cool and absorbing	10 0	11 8
Best Wove Saxony Flannel	17 0	19 0
Silk and Wool, all Colors	17 8	19 8
Striped Cambric	6 8	7 8

DRESSING GOWNS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth	10 0	11 0
Fancy Flannel	17 0	19 8
Printed Cashmere	23 0	[illegible]

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS,

DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks "Half Dressed" Doz.	9 8	10 8
Super do. do. do. Dressed	11 8	13 0
Ex-Super do. Balbriggan Finish	18 0	20 0
Fancy Striped Cotton, Neat Washing Colors	14 0	16 0
Superfine do. do. do. do.	16 0	18 0
Best Lisle Thread	25 0	28 0
Do. do. Fancy Stripes	27 0	31 0
Real Balbriggan Embroidered Silk	28 0	32 0
Best Ribbed Merino, all Shades ... per pair	4 12	5 8
A Super quality, very Stout and Soft	5 12	6 8

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS,

SOFT AND SHRINKLESS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Colors Assorted Shades	15 8	17 8
Super Drabs and Browns, Fine Saxony	17 8	19 8
Extra Super, Medium and Dark Drabs, delightfully Soft and Elastic	21 0	24 0
Superfine Drab, Neat Violet Stripes	24 0	27 0
Real Scotch Lambs Wool, Stout, a very good sock for Sportsmen	21 0	24 0
Pure Black Silk Socks for Dress ... per pair	7 0	8 8
Spun Silk, Plain Colors ... do.	5 8	6 8
Fancy Stripes, the latest Designs	5 8	6 8

BANIANS, OR UNDER-VESTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Merino ... Six for	14 0	16 0
Super Ditto, Pure Saxony	19 0	21 0
Extra Super, A. & Co.'s Special Webb, the finest Merino made, Shrinkless	25 0	28 0
India Gauze, the real Half Silk, a delightful Texture, very Elastic	40 0	45 0
White Merino, with Long Sleeves, medium substance	22 0	25 0
Grey Merino, Long Sleeves, stout substance	31 0	37 0
Real Lambs Wool, Long Sleeves		

PANTS AND DRAWERS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Dressed Cotton Pants ... Six for	26 0	29 0
Super Brown Cotton Trunk Drawers, fitting closely above the knee	27 0	31 0
Fine Summer Merino Pants, medium substance	36 0	42 0
Super Do. fitted with Belt Bands Double Wove Seats for Riding	42 0	48 0
Stout Grey Shetland Merino Pants	31 0	37 0
Bathing Drawers, Fancy Striped Cotton, per pair	2 0	2 4

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,

10, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

PIANOFORTES to hand by recently arrived Ships, from LONDON, all by the best and most approved Makers.

A Collard and Collard's three unison full sized Grand Pianoforte, patent repeater action, with all improvements, in handsome Mahogany case .... Rs. 650

A Boudoir Grand (Bichorda), of solid Mahogany, by Charles Cadby, Gray's Inn Lane, London; magnificent tone, finished in the best style .... Rs. 500

A perfectly new Sympathetic Piano, of solid Mahogany :—this instrument is one of those superbly toned Piano fortes that command a preference in India wherever they are found. S. ROSE & Co. are *the Sole Agents appointed by the Inventor of this first class Piano in Bombay*; in Calcutta, the Messrs. HAROLD & Co.

A Sympathetic Pianoforte (Grand Square) : made specially for India; exactly similar to the above : has been only twelve months out of the Maker's hands, and has been used at the Town Hall and by the principal Pianistes of this City upon special occasions.

N B.—There will be a slight reduction in the price of this celebrated Pianoforte.

A new shaped Pianoforte, called the "OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE PIANO": the peculiarity of this instrument is that the shape adapts it for many uses, either in the drawing-room, the library, or a student's private apartment. It is of full compass and weight, no heavier than two men can easily carry about from one room to another, upon an emergent occasion. The interior mechanism is very simple, and upon an entirely new principle. The whole instrument is a great novelty, being so portable and yet of full compass, and good in tone. Price net cash .... Rs. 550

The newly invented "COTTAGE GRAND" (*not upright*) in the form of the horizontal Piano, standing upon three legs. This instrument is remarkable for the richness of quality in its tone. It has the full Indian compass, has been made specially to S. ROSE & Co.'s order, and is the first of the kind ever offered for sale in India. Price net cash .... Rs. 750

A smaller instrument of the same shape as the "Oxford and Cambridge Piano," of rich, deep coloured mahogany. Compass about an octave less than the above, rendering the Piano even more convenient for carrying about : suitable for the Hills—can be sent backwards and forwards for tuning, &c., with ease, like any ordinary travelling case, per rail or cart. Price net cash .... Rs. 375

A Grand Square Piano, COLLARD'S, of richly ornamental exterior, in rosewood, having massive moulded top and carved legs—been in use at one of the chief mansions in Grosvenor Square, Hyde Park, in London. This kind of instrument is rarely to be met with in India. Price net .... Rs. 700

N. B.—Not less than 120 Guineas was the cost of this superb Piano—when new.

A Collard's Square Piano, mahogany, of short compass, C to G, Second hand, has been about twelve months in India .... Rs. 375

A Broadwood's Piano, pettite square, short compass (6 octaves) of good tone, in fair condition, handsome Mahogany Case. Price net cash .... Rs. 250

(Will fetch this price for the next ten years.)

A Broadwood's Square Piano, small size, 6 octaves only, F to F, has been in India about ten months, in fair condition. Price net Cash .... Rs. 175

S. ROSE & Co. have always in Stock a large and well selected assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

English Concertinas	Rs. 95 to Rs. 250	Tambourines	Rs. 4 to Rs. 20
Anglo-German and German Concertinas	Rs. 15 to Rs. 50	Triangles	Rs. 5
Banjos	Rs. 10 to Rs. 45	Bones, Clappers, and Castagnets	Rs. 2 per set.
Guitars	Rs. 64	Flutinas and Accordeons, each	Rs. 32 to Rs. 64

Flutes, Piccolos, Fifes, Flageolets, Clarionets, Cornets-a-piston, Cornopeans, Bugles, Side Drums.

S. ROSE & Co. have always in Stock a large collection of Music, suitable for CHRISTY MINSTREL TROUPES.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to call special attention to the NEW BELL ACCORDEON, just introduced by them. With Two Bells, and with Eight Keys or Sixteen Notes in the Scale; and also Harmony Chords, *ad libitum.*

Specially suitable for Christy Minstrel Songs or for the enlivening Dance, the Bells giving, at pleasure, the most brilliant and marked effect to the Music. The Bell Accordeon has the power of playing three parts at the same time, Treble, Bass, and Bell accompaniment : it has an additional stop to diversify the tone, and by the introduction of a hand strap and a thumb rest, the execution is greatly facilitated. Price of

the Bell Accordeon, with Eight Keys or Sixteen Notes.	Rs. 16
Instruction Book (without a master) Songs, Operatic Airs, Christy Songs.	Rs. 1
Price of the Bell Accordeon, with Ten Keys or Twenty Notes.	Rs. 20
Price of the Bell Accordeon, with Twelve Keys or Twenty-four Notes.	Rs. 24

MUSICAL BOXES.

S. ROSE & Co. have an unequalled variety of self-performing Musical Boxes with new patent winder, playing every style of Music. A list of Tunes, with the Prices of the Musical Boxes, will be sent on application.

S. ROSE & Co.'s New Catalogues of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and of MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS are now ready, copies of which shall be sent post free on application.

S. ROSE & CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations, that she has just returned from England with a large and choice assortment of "ELEGANT GOODS," selected by herself from the best "PARIS" and "LONDON" HOUSES and which are now open for inspection at her SHOW ROOMS.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL.

ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT COMPANY'S
POPULAR CONCERTS.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT COMPANY, ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR ASSISTING AT

THE ORGAN CONCERT
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING LAST,
SIGNOR INZOLI
has been prompted to give a Series of
POPULAR CONCERTS.

THE FIRST OF THE ABOVE NAMED CONCERTS will take place in the above Hall

ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 22ND, 1873.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

Performance to commence at 5-30 P.M.

W. BURTON, Business Manager.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY'S SCHOOL will be held at the Institution at Mahim, on SATURDAY next, the 20th instant, at 4-30 P.M.

The public are invited to attend.

The Annual Meeting of the Subscribers will be held at the Institution at 4 P.M., to receive the Report of the Committee, to elect Office-bearers for the coming year, &c.

FRANK A. SPENCER,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited.)

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The DIRECTORS have fixed the 1st day of January 1874 as being the last day on which applications for SHARES in the above named Society will be received from Residents in Bombay, the time for Mofussil Residents is extended to the 15th of that month. It is important therefore that those who contemplate applying for Shares should take the earliest opportunity of doing so.

By Order,

C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Bombay Co-operative Society, Limited.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that from the 1st January 1874 we CEASE to ACT as AGENTS of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s LINE of ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS, and that the AGENCY will be CONDUCTED from that day by Mr. CHARLES GRONDONA, to whom all communications with respect to these Steamers will have to be addressed.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 15th December 1873.

WITH reference to the above, I beg to intimate that I shall TAKE CHARGE of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s LINE of ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS from the 1st JANUARY proximo, and that the Offices of this Company have been transferred to No. 9 Hummum Street, where communications respecting freight, passengers, &c., have to be addressed.

CHARLES GRONDONA, Agent,
Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co.'s Italian Mail Steamers.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Meadow Street, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M.—

To consider the Report of the Agents, Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee & Co., on the condition and prospects of the Mill, and to pass the following Resolutions :—

1st.—That the Directors be authorised to increase the Capital of the Company from Rs. 2,40,000 to 3,60,000, by issuing 800 New Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 150 per Share, and to sell such new issue by Public Auction at such rates (being not less than Rs. 150 per Share) as they may think advisable, with power for the said Directors, in the event of the prices offered not being in their opinion sufficient, to buy in such and so many of the said Shares, and afterwards to resell or allot the same at such prices (being not less than the said nominal value) and in such manner as they may deem best for the interests of the Company.

2nd.—That the premium that may be realised by the sale of the said 800 New Shares be appropriated to wiping off the existing losses and debts of the Company, and that the balance left after such appropriation be set apart as a Reserve Fund.

3rd.—That the holders of the said 800 New Shares do participate equally with the present Shareholders in all the profits and earnings of the Company.

By Order of the Board,

FURDOONJEE M. [illegible],
Secretary.

Bombay, 5th December 1873.

AMENDED ADVERTISEMENT.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS for PASSENGERS and HORSES ISSUED from all Stations to all Stations, from SATURDAY, December 20th, to TUESDAY, January 6th, both days inclusive, will be available to return upon any day within 16 days of the day of issue.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th December 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LOW-SIDED GOODS WAGGONS.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of SIXTY LOW-SIDED GOODS WAGGONS, the Iron Work for which will be supplied by the Company.

Specification and Forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla, at which place a drawing of the waggon will be shown to applicants.

Persons tendering must specify the price per waggon delivered on the Company's premises at Byculla, and it is necessary that the work shall be carried out in the immediate vicinity of the Company's Shops.

Sealed Tenders, marked "Tenders for Low-sided Goods Waggons," must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, before 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday, the 20th instant.

The Company's Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the person whose Tender shall be accepted will have to deposit with the Company a sum of Rs. 3,000 as a guarantee for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 6th December 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OIL AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT OIL, CASTOR OIL, and COTTON WASTE, required by the Company for twelve months, commencing 1st day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered. The annual consumption averaging about 400 tons of Cocoanut Oil, 350 tons of Castor Oil, and 130 tons of Cotton Waste. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "TENDER FOR OIL" or "COTTON WASTE," as the case may be, and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on TUESDAY, the 23rd December, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same find Security, equal to 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount of such Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 4th December 1873.

TENDERS will be received by the Acting Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 3rd January 1874, for the CHARTER of TWO STEAMSHIPS of about 1,000 to 2,000 Tons each, for a period of twenty-one days, more or less, to be employed in the TRANSPORT of TROOPS, STORES, &c., &c., between the ports on the West Coast of India and adjacent thereto, as may be directed.

The Vessels tendered to be in port and ready for survey on the 3rd January 1874, and will be required to provide ventilation, together with such fittings as may be directed by the Agent for Transports, and to be completed and the vessels ready to proceed to sea on the 9th proximo, and, if necessary, to be docked. Water, Provisions, Coal and Water Tanks will be supplied by Government.

The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to Charter-parties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

Parties tendering, should state the average consumption of Coal per day and the speed such consumption of Coal ensures.

By Order,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th December 1873.

TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT of MARINE as early as convenient for the conveyance HENCE to the ANDAMANS of about One Hundred and Twelve NATIVE CONVICTS, including Native Warders, and Military Guard, and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a Cabin Passage and First Class Rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, with such cooking utensils, drinking pots, plates and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comfort during the Voyage, as well as a sufficient number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Topasses or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and fittings for Convicts only, are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel; the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of and to rejection by the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

3. Medicines and Medical Comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

4. Any surplus of Provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the Voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay, on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a list of Articles made over to them.

5. For any inferior issue of Provisions, during the Voyage, the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Transports shall pay to Government double the price of the Articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final medium of the passage money.

6. The words "Tender for Convicts" should superscribed on the "Covers of Tenders."

7. The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final Survey.

8. The Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels tendering, will have to convey free of charge such Government Stores as may be sent with the Convicts for their use at the Andamans, which will consist of spare suits of Clothing, drinking and cooking pots only, which should be made over with the Convicts at the Port of debarkation, obtaining receipts for the same.

9. The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charter-parties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

10. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th December 1873.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 19TH DECEMBER.

IN Sterling Exchange or London there has been very little alteration in rates, with the exception of demand Bank Bills, which have been sold at 1-16th higher, and the tendency is for higher rates all round.

In Government Securities there has been very little doing and prices are barely maintained.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 5/16d. to ⅜d. nom.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10⅝d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 7/16d. to ½d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10 1/16d. to ⅛d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10 3/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10¼d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 9 3/16d. to ¼d. nom.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99½ to ⅝d.
Do demand	100 3/16d.

On Madras 30 days' sight	99⅞
Do, demand	½par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. to 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per cent.	114¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	114½
Do. Do. Market Rate	114½
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	½ per cent. prem.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	½ " "
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	113 ex coupon

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110 5/16 too ⅜
Four & half per cent.	106½

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	4 per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	5½ "
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ "
Do. on Merchandise	7½ "
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	6½ "
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ "
Do. do.	7½ "
Bank Bills	6½ "
Mercantile Paper	6 "

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-13-6
Carolus	" 236
Mexican Dollars	" 222
Francs	" 236
Bar Silver	" 107¼
Gold Leaf	17-2¼
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	17-6
Australian Gold 100 touch	17-5

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

FREIGHTS dull and unchanged.

London	Cotton Cases Seeds	No ship
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships "	£2 10s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 5s. 0d.
	Coir bdls	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
	London	£3 15s. 0d.
	Venice	£3 7s. 6d.
	Trieste	£3 10s. 0d.
	Liverpool	£3 10s. 0d.
	Havre Cotton	£3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£3 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£3 5s. 0d.
	Cotton	£3 5s. 0d. at £3 7s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY, 19TH DECEMBER.

MARKET active for Spinning shares, Land and Bank shares steady, Press shares dull.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₩ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	86
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p ct	Do of Bombay New	771½
10,000	500	100	12 p ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	270
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
40,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	280
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	130
1?,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,650
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	890
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	800
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	1,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co.	6,000
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,075
[illegible]	500	all	50ps.	Do New	275
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible] Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	900
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
350	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	5,500
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	450
200	1,000	all	70 ps	French Press Co	655
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	775
200	400	850	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	565
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,900
120	2,500	750	125 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	850
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,135
32	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	850	all	80 pa.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
456	1,000	all	80 ps°	Volkart United Press Co.	925

° Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218·8·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	243
—	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125½
—	£18	198·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1385
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	110
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	935
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	390

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½ ps	Alexandra Spinning	1,530
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,730
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,050
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,330
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	270
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,745
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,290
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,440
900	1,000	all	100p s	Morarjee Spinning	1,295
800	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,650
800	2,500	400	200p.s	Royal	2,150
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,575

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	133ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,310
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	102
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	26
	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	420
	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	48

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	95	19½	—	Bank of China	1
—	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
—	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
—	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
—	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

Almost no business has transpired yesterday, and prices remain quite nominal. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

150 pieces	White Shirtgs	40 in. 39 yds. 1,200 lbs.	at Rs. 7 14 0	
150	" " "	40 in. 39 yds. 2,000 lbs.	at " 8 6 0	
150	" " "	40 in. 39 yds. 2,500 lbs.	at " 8 14 0	
150	" " "	40 in. 39 yds. 3,000 lbs.	at " 9 6 0	
150	" " "	40 in. 39 yds. 3,200 lbs.	at " 9 14 0	
1,000	Grey "	40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs.	at " 5 9 0	

COTTON.

Reuter's of the 18th reports the Liverpool Market as closing heavy, with Surats very dull. Fair Dhollerah continues to stand at 5⅜d. per lb., but we have to report a fall of 1/16d. in Oomrawuttee, which is quoted at 5 15/16d. per lb. In Mid. Orleans on the spot there is no alteration, but December-January shipment shows a heavy fall in values, being now quoted at 8½d. per lb. The quotation for Mid Uplands shows also a fall of ⅛ cent. The Manchester Market is reported very dull, and prices, according to private advices, have a downward tendency. The Cotton Market here has if anything been dull, and prices show little or no change. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

100 candies	Old Jodia	Rs. 160-165
75 "	" Yerawul	" 151-152
50 "	" "	" 158½
25 "	" Dhollera W, S.	" 175-178
50 "	New Nuggur	" 207
50 "	" Kirklee, March	" 208

METALS.

Prices of Copper are still advancing, and there is a strong demand for Braziers. The following sale is reported :—

800 cwts Copper Braziers ....at Rs. 60 per cwt.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 13th December 1873.

Open 1,288½ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	1,32,95
Merchandize	2,28,555 15 0
Electric Telegraph	1,073 0 0
Municipal Trains, &c.	610 0 0
Total Rs.	3,63,189 0 6
Corresponding week last year, open 1,288½ miles. Total Rs.	3,83,390 2 7
Decrease Rs.	20,201 2 1

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Euphrates (s)	Melville	Kurrachee, Dec. 15.
	M. Cader Box	Nacoda	Calicut, Dec. 1.
19	Pehlwan (s)	Fead	Compta, Dec. 16.
	Venetia (s)	Angove	Suez, Dec. 6
	Neera (s)	Coburn	Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Fatte Islamo	Nacoda	Damaun.
	India (s)	Henderson	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The barque Hydree, Nacoda, to Aden and Jeddah, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Neera, to Aden and Jeddah.
Ship Kate Gregory, to Moulmein.

DAILY IMPORTS.—19TH DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Neera, s, 3 cases boots, Sulleman Currimjee.
Coromandel, s, 1 case buttons, Noorally Abdoolally.
Teviot, s, 10 cases table salt, The L. A. and A. Co.; 8 cases claret, Rogers and Co.
Timor, s, 24 cases sherry and 20 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Strathclyde, s, 30 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Clarence, 2 cases provisions, 4 casks writing fluid, 1 case haberdashery, 6 cases ink, 4 cases perfumery, 1 case soap, 20 cases confectionery, 2 cases cheese, 1 case varnish, 1 case playing cards, and 15 cases candles, Hajee Sulleman Yacoob's Sons and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Shamrock, 5,000 cases kerosine oil, Stearn Hobart and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Shanghai, 10,000 fire bricks, Meraanjee Muncherjee Mody and Co.; 30 cases acid, Rogers and Co.; 15 packages earthenware, Nansee Khanmahomed.

DAILY EXPORTS.—19TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Vicksburg, 66 cases olibanum, Framjee Sealy and Co.; 30 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussanjee; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 150 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers.
Teviot (s), 100 bales cotton, Hurrydass Gangjee; 3 bales skins, Peerbhoy Damjee; 9 bales hides and skins, Hassum Oomer; 100 bales cotton, Nursey Kessawjee and Co.; 3,000 dholls coir yarn, Talob Arbee; 40 bales cotton, Cheenilall Pranjeewan; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 13 bales wool, Ramoomull Thackerdass; 45 bales wool, Murso okram Kooberdass; 75 bales wool, Ramdass Nuthoo; 20 bales hides, John Campbell and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 21 bales cotton, M. Chapsey.
Riga, s, 195 bales cotton, Richard Martin and Co.; 52 bales cotton, Valubdass Vundravandass; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.; 100 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussanjee; 34 bales wool, Vussanjee Dewchund; 4 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Mannekjee and Co.
Wimbledon, s, 500 bags wheat, Bhunoojee Samutram; 68 bales cotton, Canjee Purmanund; 50 tons old iron, Johnson and Co.; 925 bags wheat, Woomersey Cumma.
Bokhara, s, 30 bales wool, Soonderdass Mooljee.

FROM LONDON.

Bokhara, s, 41 cases mother of pearl shells, Dawoodbhoy Kassam; 41 cases mother of pearl shells, Suchoo Khakey; 42 cases olibanum, Alland Munjee and Co.; 61 cases olibanum, Ruzubally Allyruza; 296 pieces elephant teeth, Hassanbhoy Thawer and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bokhara, s, 50 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 18.

Twist, Lieutenant-Colonel Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty from Lucknow.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 17th December 1873.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

10th Regiment N L I—Major F T Cornewall, S C, to officiate as Wing Officer.

19th Regiment N I—Major R Burd, S C, to be Wing Officer, vice Major Davidson deceased.

27th Regiment N I (1st Beloch Battalion)—Captain M H Nicolson, General List, to be first Wing Subn vice Capt Cunningham, appointed Staff Officer, Hydrabad.

Lieut E W Lyons, S C, is placed on general duty, Poona.

Major J A Gayer, S C, is placed on general duty, Bombay.

Lieut E B Coke, doing duty with B Battery 18th Brig at Hydrabad, is directed to rejoin his Baty at Belgaum.

Lieut Coke will travel by Rail, Steamer and Dak at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Major G J Smart (No 3 Battery 6th Brigade) from 9th Nov 1873 to 8th May 1874, in England, on medical certificate.

Veterinary Surgeon A P tcher (19th Brigade) to England, per Troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

66th Foot—Lieut Col G V Watson, to England, from date of embarkation, for 15 months, on private affairs.

78th Foot—Lieut J B M Taylor, to England, per Troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board. Fit for duty with troops.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Fyzabad, 6th December 1873.

Capt N X Gwynne, 63rd Foot, is appointed to officiate as Brig Maj at Sealkote, vice Capt P. FitzG Gallwey, appointed Brig Maj to the Inspr Genl of Artillery in India, with effect from the date on which he entered upon his duties under orders from the Officer Comdg the Rawulpindee division.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard, in Hindoostanee, on the 1st Dec 1873 :—

Lt H A Yorke, R E, Lt D A Johnston, R E, Bt Maj J M. McNair, 5th Lancers, Private R Whiteside, 5th Lancers, Lt H B Harward, 1-6th Foot, Sergt Maj J Smedley, 1-6th Foot, Private J Ward, 1-6th Foot, Sub-Lt G B Renny, 62nd Foot, Capt C G R Martin, 65th Foot, Surg E C R Ward, 65th Foot, Paymaster Sergt J Whittingham, 65th Foot, Capt R B McEwen, 92nd Foot, Asst Apothy J Johnson, Murree Con Depot, Surg W R Murphy, Indian Medl Dept.

The following order issued from the 1st Division Camp of Exercise, dated Hussun Abdal, 21st Jan 1873, is confirmed :—

Appointing Asst Surg A H Kelly, Guide Corps, to the medical charge of the 11th Benl Cav, vice Surg G V Currie.

This cancels Division order, dated 17th Jan 1873, published in G O C C dated 3rd Oct 1873, p 410.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Saugor District Order, dated the 14th Nov 1873, posting Lt C I M Hunter, S C, lately Depy Asst Qrmr Genl of the district, to Jubbulpore, for general duty.

Presidency District Order, dated the 12th Novr 1873, directing Lt Col E W E Walker, R A, to assume command of the station of Barrackpore, with effect from the 1th idem, vice Col C Holroyd, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Ben Govt.

Dated the 27th Nov 1873, directing Surg G A Dundas, doing duty 37th N I, to proceed to Port Blair, in charge of convicts.

Shillong Station Order, dated the 24th Oct 1873, appointing Capt E P Ommanney, Qr Mr, 44th N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of the Brig Maj on duty with the Bgdr Genl Comdg, with effect from the 25th idem.

Muttra Station Order, dated the 1st Dec 1873, appointing Lt H S Gough, 10th Hussars, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Chichton, promoted.

Bareilly Brigade Order, dated the 27th Oct 1873, appointing Surg T White, M D, 1st Bat 5th Fusiliers, to the medical charge of the Brigade Staff as a temporary measure.

60th Rifle (2nd Battalion)—Regtl Order, dated the 29th Nov 1873, appointing Lt W S Anderson to be Interpreter to the battalion, with effect from the 1st Dec 1873.

10th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 23rd Nov 1873, making the following appointments, consequent on the return from furlough of Capt A England :—

Capt A England, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer.

Capt D M Strong, 1st Squad Subn, to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer.

Capt A J T Welchman, attached, to officiate as 1st Squad Subn

28th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 23rd Nov 1873 making the following appointments, consequent on the departure of Col J Smith, Comdt, to Darjeeling, on court martial duty :—

Lt Col W C Hamilton, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as C mdt.

Capt H S Marshall, Adjt, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Dated the 30th October 1873, making the following appointments, consequent on Lt Col W C Hamilton, offg Comdt, proceeding on general leave :—

Capt H S Marshall, Adjt and offg 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Comdt, in addition to his duties as Adjt.

Capt G S Hills, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Lt A T S A Rind, 1st Wing Subn and offg Qrmr, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subn.

Lt A R Porter, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his other duties.

Dated the 22nd Nov 1873, making the following appointments consequent on the return from general leave of Lt Col W C Hamilton, 2nd in Command, and during the absence of Col J Smith, Comdt, on Court martial duty at Darjeeling :—

Lt Col W C Hamilton, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt H S Marshall, Adjt, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

33rd Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 13th Oct 1873, making the following appointments, consequent on the return from leave of Lt Col E H Langmore, Commandant :—

Capt S C MacTier, Adjt and offg 2nd in Comd, to revert to his appointment of offg Wing Officer.

Lt C T Bingham, 2nd Wing Subn, to retain the appointment of officiating Adjt, in addition to his other duties, until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

3rd Hussars—Vety Surg S M Wilson, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Lt Col and Bt Col M A S Biddulph, C B, (23rd Brig), from the 15th Nov 1873 to the 15th March 1874, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

[This cancels the leave granted to this officer in G O C C 13th Nov 1873, p 496.]

Lt T C Coke, (D Bat 2 th Brig), to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

12th Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Lt R J Pike, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Surg Maj J G Leask, M D, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

14th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Lt B W C Firmsn, to remain at Delhi, on medical certificate, from 15th Oct to 13th Nov in extension of leave, on private affairs; and thence to proceed to Bombay for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

21st Foot, (1st Battalion)—Capt H J Edgell, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

25th Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Qrmr T P Geoghegan, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

41st Foot—Lt J O C Moller, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of quitting regiment; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

55th Foot—Lt T Drew, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

65th Foot—Maj F S Herries, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of quitting regiment; and thence to England from the 1st Jan to the 30th Sept 1874, on private affairs.

Sub-Lt C I J Bourchier, from the 25th Oct to date of retirement from the service.

68th Foot—Maj J Blood, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn Maj G R Pemberton, M D, (late in medical charge 45th N I), to Mussoorie, and hills north of Deyrah, for four months, on medical certificate under the rules of 1868.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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Per Annum	Rs 10 0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

NICOL—PROUT—November 20th, at Willesden Church, Middlesex, by Rev. T. W. Prout, Vicar of Buisey, Oxford, uncle of the bride, W. E. Nicol, Esq., of Ballogie, eldest son of the late J. Dyce Nicol, Esq., M. P., of Ballogie, Aberdeenshire, and Badentoy, Kincardineshire, to Catherine Nicoll Lewis, only child of J. W. Prout, Esq., of Neasden House, Middlesex.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FARRINGTON—December 13th, at Rawul Pindee, the wife of Colonel Farrington, of a son.

FREDERICK—December 14th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr Chas. Frederick, of twin girls.

PETERS—December 12th, at Coconada, the wife of Mr. William B. Peters, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

LAWRENCE—December 6th, at the General Hospital, Madras, of typhoid fever, Edmond R. Lawrence, aged 25, late Post Master, Pondicherry.

THOMAS—December 10th, at Bangalore, Mr. Apothecary James Thomas, of the Sappers and Miners, aged 48 years.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1873.

WE had hoped that the publication of Dr. Hewlett's Report on the Census would supply us with some figures by which we might test the accuracy of the rhetorical statements with which we are all familiar about the poor and distressed houseowners whom Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee has been good enough to take under his special protection, and whom he wishes to relieve from taxation by reviving the appointment of Income Tax Collector in Bombay. Dr. Hewlett, however, can give us no information on the subject. "I had much wished," he says, "to have been able to have stated the number of houses assessed at different values, beginning with those whose annual value is under Rs. 80 or 100, and then by increments of Rs. 50 until they reached Rs. 1,000, and so on, as this information would be very valuable from many points of view, and especially as showing the number and description of owners on whom the House tax really falls, but I regret to say that such information is not available in the Assessor's office, although Mr. Hutchinson informs me that he has pointed out the desirability of having his books kept in such a manner that this and similar returns could be speedily made." We would suggest, however, that Mr. Dosabhoy could throw some light on the subject by producing some of his clients—the poor widows and others who have only the rent of their houses to depend upon—at the next meeting of the Town Council, and contrasting their circumstances with those of an equal number of poor tenants who have to pay rent instead of receiving it. Of one thing the Census gives us only too abundant evidence, that the houseowners cannot be the only poverty-stricken class of people in Bombay. Dr. Hewlett "regrets to say that the houseless population are not shown separately, as the enumerators neglected to place the schedules regarding them in a separate bundle when forwarding the returns of their beats to office;" but the number of men "having no ostensible or independent income, beggars and paupers," is stated to be 65,700, or one in every ten of the whole population. These figures must, we should think, include very many persons who declared they had no income only because they were afraid the Sirkar was going to impose some fresh tax on them; but, after making every allowance on this account, we have a mass of poverty left which it is frightful to contemplate.

The opinion that the majority among all classes of the population are very badly off is confirmed by the alarming decrease in the total number of residents of Bombay. Dr. Hewlett contents himself with saying that an enormous number of workmen were employed by public companies in Bombay in 1864, and that very few were so employed in 1872, as if that cause alone could explain a falling-off of 172,157 persons. Even this number does not show our whole loss. Dr. Hewlett has taken no account of the natural increase of the population, by the excess of births over deaths, which, on a population numbering 816,000 in 1864, ought not to have been less than from 6,000 to 7,000 a year. It is necessary therefore to add this increase for eight years, or say 50,000 in all, to the absolute falling off in numbers (172,517), in order to show the difference between what our population is and what it might fairly have been expected to be. Now, it is quite certain that there were not a quarter of a million of workpeople employed by public companies in Bombay in 1864; indeed, if we consider how many people are now at work on the public buildings, the Colaba railway extension, and the various reclamations, we may doubt if the decrease in the numbers of this particular class has really been very considerable. How, then, are we to account for the fact that Bombay, with all its natural advantages, is rapidly declining in population, and, most probably, in wealth also? Have the restrictions with which the trade of the place has of late years been so unwisely fettered already begun to produce their inevitable effect? We have always warned the landlords that, by taxing trade and so helping to drive old residents out of Bombay and to keep new settlers from coming here, they were only cutting their own throats; and already a righteous retribution appears to have overtaken them. The more they strive to relieve themselves of the payment of House-tax by increasing duties on traffic and on articles of consumption, the more rapidly will their rents decline. They will be, in the end, in fact, the chief victims of their own selfish and short-sighted policy.

It has been made a matter of complaint against us by writers who have evidently not taken the pains to study the question, that, in discussing the new financial scheme of the house-owners, we have "perverted figures." We add, it is said, the Police and Lighting rates to the House rate to find the total burden on the houseowner this year; and then we coolly omit the same rates in estimating what he will have to pay if the scheme is sanctioned. Of course we do; and for this very good reason. The object of the financial proposals now before the Town Council is to abolish the Police and Lighting rates, and substitute an Income-tax in their place. If it be urged that the Police and Lighting rates are not paid by the landlord, we can only refer objectors to page 51 of the Municipal Commissioner's Blue Book of last June, where Mr. Pedder, using figures compiled by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, says—"I would particularly note, for a reason that will appear below, that the rates on real property, Rs. 11,83,000, fall on that part of the gross income of 700 lacs which is the annual valuation of real property, or 130 lacs at the rate of 9 per cent." By means of the reduction already made in the House rate, and the changes now recommended, the landlords will, as we have shown, reduce this liability to 6 lacs or about 5 per cent., while the poor homeless coolie is paying 6 per cent. on his wretched income to the Municipality. We are told that the majority of the Town Council, who are responsible for these iniquitous proposals, are only trying to give effect to the views of the Municipal Commissioner. But this is not the case. A month ago, Mr. Pedder wrote:—"Simply to abolish Police and Lighting rates, *adding 4 per cent. to the House-tax*, would, in my opinion, be a considerable reform, both in lowering the rent and in relieving the tax-payer." This is a fair suggestion; but, instead of adding 4 per cent. to the House tax, the landlords want to recover the deficiency by levying an Income-tax on all persons whose income is as much as Rs. 1,000 a year. Some surprise has been expressed that such proposals should have found favour with a "Reformed" Municipality. But the constitution of the Municipality has thrown all power into the hands of the very men who, in the old Municipality, made Mr. Crawford their instrument and finally their victim. They are only old friends with a new face; and they are bent on playing over again the same game of taxing everybody else so that they themselves may escape scot-free.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ACHEEN WAR.

WRECK OF THE CERDIC.

PENANG, 19TH DECEMBER.

Government reports announce that the entire left side of the Acheen river has been captured: information received from a private but trustworthy source in Penang asserts that the Dutch are about to attack Kraton and the surrounding forts with heavy artillery. The health of the camp is excellent.

The Dutch losses have been insignificant, but the losses on the side of the Acheenese, who offered a stronger resistance than was expected, have been heavy.

BATAVIA, 18TH DECEMBER.

New Regulations for Customs and Excise Duties have been published: their tendency is severe, illiberal, and restrictive. All infringements are punishable with heavy fines.

A tariff of forty guilders per hectolitre of 50 per cent. strength has been determined upon.

ADEN, 19TH DECEMBER.

The steamer Cerdic has stranded thirteen miles north of Perim. The Kwangtung has gone to her assistance.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

The s. s. Hydaspes with the Outward Indian Mails left yesterday at 10 P M.

LONDON, 18TH DECEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed heavy. Surats very dull.

Fair Dhollera 5⅜d.

The Manchester Market has been very dull.

Exchange on India		1s. 9⅞d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		95.
4½ do.	do.	97.
5½ do.	do.	101.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£12,125,000.	Inc. £375,000
Bills discounted	£17,187,500.	Dec. £437,500
Bullion	£22,500,000.	Inc. £187,500
Bar Silver	58½.	
3 per cent. Consols for Account	92.	
5 " French Rente, 1872	93½.	

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal :—

Muriel, Cella, and Dahlia Meilsong.

Departures for Bombay, via Suez Canal—Corinna.

IT is proposed to have some boat-races on the Long tank at Teynampet, Madras, during the Christmas holidays. One of the events will be a four-oared race between Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen.

THE *Madras Athenæum* announces that sanction has been accorded by the Government of India for the commencement of the works in connection with the Harbour for Madras. Immediate preparations will be made for pushing on the work.

MR. RIVERS-THOMPSON, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, returned to India by the last mail, and will shortly resume his duties at the Secretariat, when Mr. Dampier, who has been officiating for him, will go to the Custom House, to officiate as Collector of Customs for Mr. Crawford, who is about to take leave of absence for a year.

THOUGH little has been heard of late about the state of affairs in Poona, it is not to be concluded (says the *Indian Daily News*) that everything is settled there. The agrarian disputes have been arranged in some of the pergunnahs, so far as the question of illegal cesses was concerned. But in Esufsahi, which may be considered as the headquarters of the movement, the rent-rate is the subject of contention, and there is no prospect of any amicable arrangement. The zemindars, except the Tagores, show no inclination to give way, and the ryots are equally determined to stand on what they consider their rights.

OUR (*Indian Public Opinion*) Cabul correspondent states that the paper on which the signature of the Raeeses and Chiefs of Cabul was taken relative to the appointment of Sirdar Abdoola Jan, as the successor of the Ameer, has been sent to Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, the Ruler of Heerat, for his signature. It is surmised that he will not sign it as he has dismissed all his father's troops, and has commenced entertaining fresh troops. He has sent for expert artisans from Persia to manufacture cannon, ball, firearms, &c., &c. The Ameer, it is stated, has also similar artisans, who have manufactured cannon which after being discharged are said to burst, and the report is heard for several miles away. These balls are called "Mooshuk," and resemble shooting stars.

MILITARY ITEM.

THE following reply has been given to the application of the officers of the 23rd Fusiliers, now under orders for the Gold Coast, for permission to dispose in their wills of the value of their commissions :—

Horse Guards, War Office, Nov. 12.

My Lord,—I am directed by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to acquaint you that on the receipt of your letter of the 15th of September his Royal Highness submitted for the consideration of the Secretary of State the representation you forwarded from Colonel the Hon. S. Mostyn, 2nd battalion, 23rd Foot, soliciting that the officers under his command who are about to proceed to the Gold Coast may be allowed to make their wills and dispose of the value of their commissions. His Royal Highness has now directed me to communicate to you the decision of the Secretary of State, who considers that the case is one which has been in no degree aggravated by the Army Regulation Act of 1871, or by any of the measures connected with the abolition of purchase, and that it is not in the power of her Majesty's Government to confer on the officers an exceptional privilege in respect to the particular service they are about to be engaged in.—I have, &c. (Signed) R. EGERTON.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Nov. 28.)

ADMIRALTY, 25TH NOVEMBER, 1873.

Thomas Henry Hayman, Esq., has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 18th instant.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Nov. 28.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 28TH NOVEMBER, 1873.

Corps of Royal Engineers, Serjeant-Major James McDonald to be Quartermaster, vice J. Steel, who retires on half-pay. Dated 29th November, 1873.

The temporary Commissions as Lieutenant of the following Officers to be made permanent, viz. :—

Simeon Hardy Exham. Dated 2nd August, 1871.
Edward John Bor. Dated 2nd August, 1871.

CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

Supply and Transport Sub-Department. The promotion of Deputy Commissary J. L. Robertson to Commissary, Supernumerary, is to be vice A. W. Turner, deceased, and to be dated 16th September, 1873, and not as stated in the Gazette of 28th October, 1873.

Deputy Commissary John Henry Randall to be Commissary, Supernumerary, vice A. Clerk, promoted. Dated 27th October, 1873

Assistant Commissary James Cragg Kellman to be Deputy Commissary, Supernumerary, vice C. C. Ralph, cashiered by sentence of General Court Martial. Dated 6th November, 1873.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

Chaplain of the Fourth Class the Reverend Charles J. Coar, from half-pay, to be Chaplain of the Fourth Class. Dated 5th November, 1873.

BREVET.

Quartermaster James Steel, Royal Engineers, who retires upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 29th November, 1873.

The undermentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to be Colonels :—

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable George Wrottesly. Dated 7th November, 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward Charles Acheson Gordon. Dated 10th November, 1873.

INDIA OFFICE, 27TH NOVEMBER, 1873.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BREVET.

To BE MAJOR.

Captain James Clephane Minto, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 19th August, 1874.

To BE CAPTAINS.

Lieutenant Montague Jocelyn King-Harman, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 2nd October, 1873.

Lieutenant Donald Sim McLeod, Madras Cavalry. Dated 20th July 1873.

Lieutenant Harry Bennett McNeill, Bombay Cavalry. Dated 25th July, 1873.

Lieutenant Harry Windsor Pardoe, Madras Cavalry. Dated 15th August, 1873.

Lieutenant Charles Bell Horsbrugh, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 15th August 1873.

Captain Henry Fraser, Madras Cavalry, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-General A. S. Logan, Madras Infantry, deceased. Dated 11th May, 1873.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Major Edward Pryse Lloyd Harries (since retired.) Dated 29th December, 1870.

Major Henry Brabazon Urmston. Dated 20th July, 1873.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Frederick William Graham. Dated 26th July, 1873.

Major William Turton Fagan. Dated 28th July, 1873.

To be Major.

Captain William George Cubitt, V.C. Dated 26th July, 1873.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Horace Howell. Dated 26th July, 1873.

Lieutenant Edward Eustace Gibson. Dated 2nd August, 1873.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major James Robert Sale Henderson. Dated 30th June, 1873.

Major James Veale Morris. Dated 26th July, 1873.

Major Richard Collyer Andrée Marshall. Dated 20th August, 1873.

Major Alexander Ruxton McMahon. Dated 20th August, 1873.

Major Thomas Wolrich Stansfeld. Dated 20th August, 1873.

Major Adam Hugh Montgomery Dickey. Dated 21st June, 1873.

To be Majors.

Captain William Walker Pemberton. Dated 13th July, 1873.

Captain John Frederick Taynton Sherman. Dated 15th August, 1873.

Captain William Hill. Dated 15th August, 1873.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Alfred Charles Williams. Dated 13th August, 1873.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Henry Phillips. Dated 10th September, 1873.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Alfred Lionel McNair. Dated 27th August, 1873.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Francis Corbet Singleton, Dated 10th September, 1873.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 28TH NOVEMBER.

ABOUT one o'clock yesterday afternoon, the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Venetia arrived in harbour with the English mails of the 28th ultimo on board. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Rev. and Mrs. Rowland, infant, and ayah.
Mrs. Fothergill.
Mr. G. Provost.
Mr. H. Littlewood.
Major and Mrs. Mills and infant.
Colonel Hanner.
Mr. J. Blessdale.
Mr. A. K. Olive.
Mr. A. Wilkins.
Major Fox.
Mr. K. A. Dalley, Junior.
Mr. T. Hatton.
Mrs. Watt's ayah.
Mrs. Tyson and infant.
Mrs. Allegene's ayah.
Mrs. Mill's ayah.
Mr. G. Robertson.
Mr. A. Thomson.
Mrs Coryon.
Captain C. Walker.

FROM VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. Curtoys and infant, and European female servant.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. G. Williams.
Mr. F. Whitney.
Mr. and Mrs. Schumacher.
Mr. R. S. L. Key.
Mr. and Mrs. Hentze.
Rev. P. H. and Mrs. Le Feuvre.
Col. and Mrs. Keatinge and European female servant.
Dr. H. M. Cannon.
Mr. E. Gay.
Capt. Laurence.
Miss. E. M. Wade.
Miss. A. S. Wade.
Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Pole.
Mr. Snead.
Mr. Perrey.
Mr. Ellison.
Mr. Stollman.

FROM ALEXANDRIA—Mr. Rockwell.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr. Bistona.
Mr. Ratmakis.
Mr. Weggins.
Two Ladies.

FROM ADEN.

Capt. Worgan, and native male servant.
Surgeon Genl. Johnstone and native male servant.
Lieut. Palmer and native male servant.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 28TH NOVEMBER.

THE affairs of Spain, Cuba, and the United States have again been somewhat embittered since I last wrote by the fact that President Grant's Minister has addressed what is virtually an ultimatum to Spain, asking concessions which it is simply impossible for the Spaniards to grant without a loss of honour and credit which Castelar really cannot afford at present. This is exactly the danger which I had anticipated, and whether it results in war or not, the ultimate consequences cannot fail to be most unfortunate. The American Government ask among other things that the Virginius—the vessel captured—should be given up to them, the families of the men executed indemnified, their murderers surrendered, and the property restored. Some of the conditions Castelar might grant, and might undertake to make the Cubans grant: others he might be willing to grant, but unable; others are unjustifiable, and should not be granted. Of the latter class is the demand for the surrender of the Virginius. Even the *Times*, which on this occasion shews its usual alacrity in toadying the Americans and trampling on the weaker side, pronounces the demand untenable. That the Virginius was a legal capture, there cannot be a shadow of doubt; at the most it is a question of evidence, to be settled by negotiation or by arbitration. But the Americans, in their usual highhanded way, refuse even to discuss the point, and insist on being a law to themselves, interpreting every condition and regulation in their own favour. This is the real danger for peace. If American public men had even elementary notions of decency and fairness, they would not take such an opportunity as the present for pressing hardly on a struggling Government with which they profess to have so much sympathy; still less would they violate the comity of civilised nations by condemning acts which they have repeatedly and quite recently committed themselves. During their civil war, for instance, English vessels were often captured on the high seas, amid circumstances of atrocious outrage to individuals—as in the case of the schooner seized near the Cape of Good Hope, the mate of which, Gray, a native of Aberdeen, was deliberately shot by one of the American vessel's lieutenants named Donohue; but their release or non-release was entirely a question of the evidence as to their destination. If the Virginius, then, had only been a blockade runner, the utmost the Americans could have insisted upon was that she might be regularly tried and condemned in a prize court. But the Virginius is more than a mere blockade runner—she is a vessel of war, and a perfectly notorious offender against the laws of neutrality. The Americans, therefore, have not a shadow of right for their present claim.

Still, inasmuch as there is an element of doubt in the matter, why not submit it to arbitration? Surely so grand a panacea for averting war and knitting the bonds of amity between states, if worth anything at all, is exactly applicable to the present case. Surely, too, one would think that England which set so noble an example at Geneva in a dispute arising out of an almost parallel case would be the first to suggest that escape from the difficulty. I think I may venture to predict that, whoever proposes arbitration, it will not be England, and, whoever accepts it, it will not be America. Both nations gained by the Geneva imposture exactly what they wanted—England, an excuse for backing out of the quarrel without war and as cheaply as possible: America, a visible trumph over us in diplomatic controversy, and the luxury of humiliating and affronting us at our own expense. The United States Government is not fool enough to go into an arbitration in which there is a chance of loss, and if England proposed it she would probably be told by Mr. Secretary Fish in his most offensive way, that she must not suppose a great and intelligent nation like America is to sign away her liberty of action with the craven promptitude which she, England, displayed. There has, however, been a talk of arbitration, but only in the Spanish journals, and the name of the Emperor of Germany has been named as the arbitrator. The probability is that when Congress meets next week, if no very bellicose disposition is shown, America will back out of her really untenable demand—that for the surrender of the vessel—and peace will be maintained. Still peace hangs by a thread. Any provocation by Spain, any accidental encounter between vessels of the two countries, such as may easily happen in the present state of feeling, would precipitate a conflict to the knife.

The Bengal famine occupies a large share in public discussion here, but I am sorry to say it does not go beyond discussion. With much good leader-writing about the extremity of the danger and the urgent need of providing food in time, the interest of the community is not yet aroused, and nothing is done to raise a public subscription. It is very sad to have to make the admission, but the truth must be told, and that is, that the vast majority of Englishmen could not be got to feel greatly moved if they were told that all Behar was covered with dead and dying Hindoos, victims of slow starvation. It is not heartlessness—it is simple ignorance. Behar is a long way off; nobody except Indian officials or indigo-makers quite know where it is; moreover the Hindoo is not popular, and the differences of creed and race are here known fully only to a small handful. The feeling of present sympathy, as happened with the inhabitants of Paris during the seige, is absent, and hence there are no public demonstrations and no swelling subscription lists. I should add that the action of the Duke of Argyle has something to do with the supineness shown here. His Grace sent a letter to the Lord Mayor, who had proposed to get up a subscription, throwing cold water on the idea. He gave Sir George Campbell's authority for believing the prospect to be a little more hopeful. Behar and North Bengal were causing much anxiety, but the Lieutenant-Governor hoped that the rains, which usually falls in the cold season, and free importation, might avert the worst calamity. Whereas the Zemindars' Association had estimated the population affected to be sixty millions, the Viceroy now puts it at twenty-four millions. Official statements such as these of course greatly influence the public mind here, and the worthy Lord Mayor, on getting the Duke's letter, announced it in his Court, and said that in consequence he could not at the moment take any further steps to collect subscriptions, but he hoped the Government would keep him informed of any change for the worse. Thus beyond an animated correspondence in the journals, chiefly carried on by Sir Charles Trevelyan and Sir Bartle Frere, and many good leading articles, nothing is done. The *Times* and most of the newspapers call for the prohibition of the export of food from Bengal, and Sir Bartle Frere and his brother baronet take the opposite side. Sir Bartle ingeniously points out that if merchants were forbidden to export they would be deprived of one main temptation to import, since they would be thus limited to one market, and might lose the chance of a better. The current, however, runs so strong against an adherence to the rules of political economy—one fierce journalist here protesting against elevating Adam Smith into the position of a white Juggernauth, while the *Times* declares that the rules of political economy are the laws of exchange under ordinary circumstances, but that the present circumstances are not ordinary—that I quite expect to see a peremptory mandate to stop the export. At all events it will not be the fault of journalists here if the Bengal famine do not attract public notice. The press is largely stocked with able writers who know India, and what with Fitzjames Stephen, Meredith, Townsend, Saunders, Arnold, Hooper, and others there are ample materials for treating the subject exhaustively. I do not know whether any of the morning papers have determined on sending out "specials" to the scene, but I know that they have been considering the point. One journal, which, during the siege of Paris set agoing a fund for the relief of the suffering French and thus raised above £100,000, has seriously thought of trying the same plan now, but as the Lord Mayor is first in the field he will no doubt absorb all the independent currents of sympathy. Meanwhile the discussion has had one unfortunate yet inevitable effect—the price of rice is rising every day and speculation has marked it for its own. What our Government mean to do is evident by the letter of the Secretary of State to the Lord Mayor. If they err it is certainly not on the side of alarmists, and their optimist views side by side with the earnest warning of men like Sir Charles Trevelyan have certainly a very bad look.

What our Premier has been doing lately may perhaps surprise some of your readers, but it excites no astonishment here. The versatile Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord in one has neither been seeking to solve the income-tax problem, settle the Ashantee war expense question, the Cuban difficulty, the Behar famine disaster, the education fight which has been convulsing every leading English town, nor the Conservative reaction—he has occupied his leisure in writing an article on "Evolution" which appears in to-day's number of the *Contemporary Review!* These are among the amusements of his recess. Whether his paper is good or bad I do not yet know. The fact is interesting, but it is a pity that some of Mr. Gladstone's friends don't tell him how much harm he is doing by these extraneous labours. I do not believe he neglects his public duties, but the public will think so, and that of itself is an evil.

The elections for the Education Boards in all the principal towns have now been decided. The polling for London took place yesterday, but at the hour I write the actual results are not known, though it is believed the Church or denominational party have gained a few seats. The general character of our School Board, however, will remain unchanged. It is different elsewhere. In nearly every town the contest has been a pitched battle between the Church and Dissent, and in Liverpool and most of the Lancashire towns the clergy have carried the day. In Birmingham, on the other hand, the League and the Dissenters have had an extraordinary success, and the working of the new Act will now be tested in a way it has never yet been, as the Board will refuse to enforce the 25th clause which empowers the payment of fees to denominational schools. The one feature which these School Boards have now brought out more clearly than anything else is bitter sectarianism. The Act is an apple of discord, and it is not too much to say that all hope of the sects and the Church of England living in peace together must now be abandoned. The Church is haughty and encroaching; the Dissenters are irritated beyond measure, and the progress of Ritualism adds fuel to the flame, by taking away what little respect the more moderate Dissenters might have had for the Church as a depository of Protestant truth. The Church is bent upon using the machinery of the Education Act to fill its half-empty schools, and the Dissenters are equally determined it shall not do so. I cannot believe this antagonism will in the long run do the Church any good. The working men, the Dissenters, and that influential body of literary men who care little for dogma of any kind, but do not desire to buttress up churches at the expense of education, are combined against her. I fear she will be the first to regret that the struggle has been provoked.

The chief news of the week in the City is the reduction of the Bank rate from 8 to 6 per cent. I daresay it will go to 5 per cent. next week, money being now abundant, and the store of gold having accumulated to an amount which makes us independent of the demands from Germany or America. The first result of cheaper money is that Russia comes borrowing again. The loan so long talked of is out to-day; the amount £15,000,000 in a 5 per cent. stock at 93, of which £8,000,000 is offered here. It is in the hands of Messrs Rothschild, and therefore is sure to succeed. It is already in fact quoted at almost 2 prem. The annual report of the Peninsular and Oriental Company out to-day states that the net profits of the year ending 30th September last were £165,609-13-1 and another dividend of 3 per cent. with 2 per cent. from the underwriting account—making for the year 8 per cent., is to be declared. The report also states that it is intended to supply some of the Eastern stations exclusively with native coal, and for this purpose a new steamer, the Adria, will be employed.

THE LAHEJ EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, 12TH DECEMBER.

THE Lahej fort was evacuated by the Turks on the evening of the 4th instant, when our British troops formed a chain of sentries and surrounded the fort with a view of capturing the rebel Abdoolla. General Schneider left for Lahej immediately on the news of the evacuation of Lahej being received in Aden, and arrived there the same evening. Next morning at 9 Abdoolla was visited by General Schneider, and surrendered himself. The wives and children of Abdoolla were transferred from the fort to the palace of Sultan Fuzul, and the fort was blown up on the 7th. This was done in the presence of Arab ryots, who were quite thunderstruck when our artillery tried the effect of Armstrong guns on the fort. The rebel Abdoolla was brought into Aden as a State prisoner on the 8th instant under an escort of 25 troopers. He is kept in Sultan Fuzul's bungalow in camp Aden, under a guard, awaiting orders from the Government.

A reinforcement of 100 men of the 105th Regiment and 100 of the 2nd Grenadiers marched this morning to Howta, whence the old force marched at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 10th to Hooshabee, and thence the whole force is to proceed to Haski, Zaida, Shuka, and Raha, for the sake of making a demonstration. It is expected that the Dalhousie will not be permitted to sail for Bombay for another month.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 12TH DECEMBER.

THE Municipal meeting regarding our City Survey was convened, as I stated in a previous letter, on the 25th ultimo. Colonel Beville, the acting president, explained to the Commissioners that the object their being called together was to consider the Government Resolution No. 6,072 of 1873, and to decide whether the town and station of Kurrachee were to be surveyed under Act IV. of 1868. He pointed out the many advantages to the Municipality that would arise from having this survey made, and felt sure that those who had considered the matter would give the proposal their hearty support. Major Manson's motion to have the city surveyed was carried without one dissentient voice. From the papers I have now before me, I find the City Survey to be a very desirable object, as it will be in course of time very remunerative to the Municipality. As it will be such a reproductive work, it will in no way interfere with our proposed water-works. In fact it is presumed that by the time the water-works are completed, the Survey will have paid its own cost, and be bringing something to the Municipality to help the repayment of the water-works loan. Colonel Lambert, while writing on this subject, states that "the value of a town survey can hardly be over-estimated. There is hardly a day that questions regarding encroachments do not crop up which a survey alone can put an end to. Indeed, without one the public streets can never be kept as free as they ought to be."

The subject of our police expenditure has lately been brought forward before the Municipal Commissioners. Mr. Campbell, one of our Municipal Commissioners, after making a few appropriate remarks on the subject, proposed that "as the number of constables hitherto employed has been nearly five times greater in proportion to the inhabitants than the staff entertained by any town in England or Scotland, and the Commissioners not being aware of any reason that renders the employment of so many additional men necessary in Kurrachee, it is now resolved, subject to approval, that from 1st January 1874 the number be reduced to 120, which will be in the proportion of about one constable to every 500 of the population." Mr. A. Dick Cunyngham, of Messrs. Finlay & Co., seconded the proposition. Mr. Giertson, the District Superintendent of Police, said he was of opinion that the police force of Kurrachee was larger than what was actually necessary. The matter was eventually deferred till the District Superintendent of Police reports on it. At present there is one constable to every 220 or so of the population, whereas in an English town the proportion is one to 1,700 or so. The average of crime is by no means greater in Kurrachee than in any Indian town, in fact it is remarkably low, certainly much lower than in an English town, and I think it is time to effect a retrenchment in this item of municipal expenditure, especially as we have our City Survey and water works on hand. Mr. Campbell deserves the thanks of the rate-payers for having studied the subject and for thus bringing it to the notice of the Municipal Committee.

A Marwaree shop-keeper and money-lender named Chenna Moolchund, on being sentenced the other day by the City magistrate to a month's imprisonment for frequently figuring in his Court in assault cases, committed suicide by swallowing some poison as soon as he was removed from the dock. The man shivered while taking it, and thus excited the suspicion of the by-standers, who made every attempt to extract it, but without success. He was removed to the Civil Hospital, where, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the apothecary in charge, the unfortunate man breathed his last.

The Japanese Mikado Troupe have been performing amongst us. They are to give their last performance to-morrow. Every one who has witnessed their gymnastic feats speaks well of them. The gum elastic boy is quite a surprising creature to the natives.

The weather has been very cold the last two or three days.

KURRACHEE, 15TH DECEMBER.

I LEARN that the offer of the Sind Club to purchase the Kutcherry building has been rejected by Government. I think it would have been to the benefit of Government to part with such an out-of-the way office. Should one have to pay into or draw from the Treasury any money, he must first go to the Kutcherry and then to the Bombay Bank, a distance of nearly two miles. This is highly inconvenient to business men. The Bombay Bank is near the Railway Station, the Telegraph and Post Offices, the principal Court-houses, and merchants' offices. The best place, therefore, for the Kutcherry would be somewhere near the Bombay Bank. If the public convenience were consulted by Government, surely there would be an unanimous opinion in favour of removing the Kutcherry towards the Banks. A few days ago, I was thinking to myself why Government should not remove the Kutcherry office to the centre of the principal offices near the Railway Station, but then it struck me that it would be difficult to dispose of such a large clumsy building without entailing any loss. The Sind Club offer ought therefore, I think, to have been considered a God-send.

Government in these days is carrying its economical policy rather too far. I hear that in future Government servants drawing over 50 rupees a month are to pay for their medicines. It is with difficulty that we are beginning to persuade the natives to avail themselves of European medicines and to leave off the charms and humbugs of native quacks. And now the result of such a short-sighted policy will be that the natives will take to their cheap drugs, and leave off European medicines entirely. Illness and diseases will multiply, and the public health will suffer. It is better for Government to make up for the price of medicine from indirect taxes rather than by offering to sell it.

A wail comes to me from the town of Bhiria in the Nowshera Division of the Hydrabad District. The Municipal vice-president of the place, a native Mookhtyarkar, proposed some reduction to the sweeping department, when one of the Municipal Commissioners, Mr. Pessunmull Chandumull, opposed the measure. The Mookhtyarkar then made use of some very offensive expressions, the aggrieved Municipal Commissioner then complained to Colonel Phillips, the Collector of the district, who referred the matter to his deputy, Captain Trevor, who, on receiving a flat denial from the Mookhtyarkar, replied to the Collector that the parties ought to be left to themselves to settle the squabble and he did not think it called for any interference on his part. The Municipal Commissioner then petitioned Sir William Merewether, who has asked Colonel Phillips to enquire into and report on the matter, and not to dismiss the complaint summarily. The matter I hope will now be well sifted by Captain Trevor. These Mookhtyarkars in the districts think they are lords and masters of all they survey; even a Government peon thinks himself a greater man than a private gentleman. From what I learn from my informant, the Mookhtyarkar has rendered himself somewhat disagreeable to the people in his talooka, who dare not complain against him.

I learn that the members of the local bar are to petition His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on his arrival in Kurrachee regarding the wrong done them in having a lawyer from home to fill up the place of Government pleader and public prosecutor instead of making a selection from them. They have nothing to say individually against the newly-appointed pleader, but they think (and not without just cause) that they have been improperly superseded by an outsider, who has no claim whatever to the office. It is to be hoped that on a future occasion, when the place becomes vacant, there will not be a repetition of such an injustice.

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THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

I HAVE been amused by the comments of the other Bombay papers on your suggestion that it will be a mistake to land mails and passengers at the Elphinstone Dock, and that the rational plan of providing for the imperial traffic of the port would be to take the Wellington Reclamation as the site of the railway terminus and run out a pier from it which the P. and O. ships could come alongside of. One of your contemporaries says—"Oh! of course the mails and passengers won't be taken to the Elphinstone Dock. That would be too absurd. The steamers will stop as they do now in mid-channel, opposite the Apollo Bunder, and the Post Office will bring the mails ashore in a little steamer in the usual way." The frankness of this admission is delightful. If no improvement at all is to be made in the present mode of landing the mails, why build the Elphinstone Dock at all? Your other contemporary is much more cautious. He says that the P. and O. steamer will go with the mails on board into the Dock, and then the mails will be landed and conveyed along the beautiful new eastern road to Hornby Row, and so round the Fort to the Post Office. He appears to think nothing of the fact that this arrangement will cause an unnecessary delay of fully two hours. At the lowest computation, it will take the mail steamer more than an hour and a half to steam up the harbour and enter the Dock, and the journey back to the Post Office along the beautiful new road will occupy another half hour. Certainly we shall not get our letters a minute sooner after the Dock has been constructed than we do now. With a Pier, on the other hand, close to the Post Office, we should save all the time now lost in landing the mails; and the letters for all parts of India could be sent on from the Wellington terminus within a couple of hours after the steamer had been signalled. But, says the *Times of India*, a Pier would cost £200,000. Would it really? Is this such an enormous sum to spend in perfecting the arrangements for the Mail service at Bombay? Trade can provide itself with docks of its own; the first business of Government is to look after the mail traffic. In England they would not hesitate to spend a million or two in order to expedite the despatch of the Indian mail by half an hour; out here, we are content to lose half a day and think it of no consequence. Then again, if the Railway terminus were placed where you have proposed, and the two railways connected by a line along the foreshore, what a splendid local traffic might be developed. Trains could run regularly right round the island, and a most lucrative passenger traffic would be drawn from the roads and streets to the railways. What is the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway about that he does not attempt to get this proposal carried out? The example set by Mr. Currey in getting the Colaba terminus for this Company shows what perseverance can accomplish; and the Board of the G. I. P. Railway has at least as much influence, if it chose to use it, as the B. B. and C. I. Company. How can Mr. LeMessurier sit still and see a terminus allotted to his railway somewhere in a ditch outside the Fort, when he has so grand an opportunity of doing good to the Railway Company and the town?

WHEN the Port Trust resolved to discontinue the signal station at Cumballa Hill, or at least to withdraw from it the grant their predecessors of the Harbour Board had paid as salaries to the signallers, I thought their character for judicious economy would have suffered not a whit had they let the signalling go on as before; but I hold a stronger opinion regarding the new rules for signalling the English mail that they have just referred to their Signal Committee. If these new rules for signalling are approved by the Committee, and then adopted by the Trustees, we shall in future have the mail signalled only by the firing of one gun at the Colaba Station! Sometimes, the guns fired at Colaba cannot be heard in the Fort, and seldom at Malabar Hill; but even supposing that they could always be heard, one gun will be of but little practical use so far as the general public are concerned. The fact is, two guns are absolutely necessary. How often, about the time that the mail is due, do we hear the question, "was that a gun?" and then all ears are kept on the alert for a minute or so till either the second report conveys the glad announcement that we shall have our letters in an hour or two, or no report following tells us that the sound has been caused by blasting or something else. It is most difficult to make out from one report whether the sound be that of a gun or not, for people cannot stop their conversation or prevent all the noises of the city or bungalow to keep a breathless watch for the mail. Let the trustees take the advice of an old man and not cut their economy too fine, or they will become a laughing-stock. Indeed, Sir, I feel so strongly on this last proposed piece of economy that I am disposed to hold out a threat. I am not as you know blessed with a superabundance of rupees, but let the Trustees carry out the new rules, and upon my word I believe I shall shame them by making them a present of four charges for the gun every month, and will give the signal man a Christmas "bakkas" for the trouble of firing them.

IT will be within the recollection of your readers that the Bishop of Bombay about a year ago addressed a very powerful letter to the English Primate on the subject of Missions. This letter, which has given rise to much discussion, has, I hear, so far borne fruit, that the Society of "St. John the Evangelist" has sent two of its members to India to undertake missionary labours. As perhaps this Society may not be known to your readers, I may tell them that it is composed of clergymen, all of whom are men of high University honours and attainments, who have voluntarily renounced worldly enjoyments and emoluments (many of them have resigned valuable benefices) and thrown their all into one common lot, and devoted their lives to preaching the Gospel. The head-quarters of this fraternity is at Cowley near Oxford, and these gentlemen are generally known as the "Cowley Brethren." They set up no absurd ecclesiastical rules like Father Ignatius, but freely acknowledge the present government of the English Church, and in all things obey their Diocesan, the Bishop of Oxford, merely of their own accord denying themselves the luxuries of this life in order to prove their zeal and constancy to the great cause they serve. The two gentlemen now about to come amongst us are the Rev. Messrs Page and Biscoe, and report gives them credit for being not only good and faithful men, but eloquent and earnest preachers. These gentlemen left England by the steamer Muriel, which sailed on the 3rd December, and may be expected about the 5th proximo.

I KNOW, Sir, that you have a high opinion of the organisation and performances of the Indian Post Office, notwithstanding Mr. Hogg's impudent letter, on which you were so very severe yesterday; but have you ever had the fortune to see the delivery peons coming out of their palatial office on the Esplanade with their bags full of letters for delivery? If you have not, let me recommend you to take a walk in the vicinity of the General Post Office some day between eleven and twelve o'clock. Of course you will think this quite unnecessary; you know how the postman flies about in London and the larger towns of England as if he were personally as anxious that the letters should reach their destination without the loss of a second as the recipients can be themselves, and you in imagination can see the turbaned letter-carriers of Bombay rushing out of the Post Office at such a rate that they are ready to knock over any one not agile enough to get quickly out of their way. But don't in this case depend upon your lively imagination: just take a walk as I advise, and you will see what you will see. At any rate, I know what I saw the other day, and I assure you I have had my eyes opened. Often have I sat in my little office in the Fort up the dusty ricketty stairs, looking at my watch and wondering why the post was so late, and I have usually given vent to my indignation by "blessing" the G. I. P. trains for being behind, but henceforth I shall be more merciful to the poor maligned railway, for have not I seen the postmen on the way to deliver the letters? How to convey to you a real idea of what I have seen, I know not. Just go yourself and look. But I may tell you, that you will see little of the painful anxiety or rapidity of motion on the part of the posties that you might expect. In fact, you will probably see the very opposite: and you will scarcely be able to decide whether you should be indignant or amused. Indignant I felt at first when I saw the listless, objectless, manner in which the delivery peons strolled out, as if it were of no consequence in the world though the letters in their bags were delivered half an hour sooner or later: but my indignation was displaced by amusement when I saw the innocent way in which these poor fellows gambolled about and played with each other like lambs in red-coats and turbans; and when at last I noticed the playful and friendly manner in which one of them accosted the equally friendly bobby and stood chatting with him by the lamp-post, I could not help admiring the *nonchalance* of our native servants of the Sirkar, and thinking it strange that in all the collections of pictures of Oriental life I have seen the Bombay postman and Bombay policeman have not found a place. Were I an artist you would soon have for exhibition a picture of a Bombay peeler on a hot day, and a Bombay letter-deliverer on either a hot or a cold day, for neither heat nor cold seems to accelerate *their* movements.

TOWN HALL CONCERTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am surprised to see an advocate, in your paper of to-day's issue, for the increase of the charge of admission to these concerts, and I certainly wish that his hopes in that respect will never be realized. Signor Inzoli, in my humble opinion, never did a better thing in his life than bring his concerts within the means of the 'million'; and I have no doubt that the result of the last concert justifies the assertion, judging from the advertisement which appears this morning. The increase of the charge means simply a shutting out of the mass of the people, whose support, it is now beginning to be seen, is the most substantial. A rupee may be a very trifle to your correspondent "P. B.," but he must remember that there are many whose incomes range between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300 per month who can ill afford that sum. These have as keen an appreciation for good music as the *elite*, and they deserve every consideration. There is no doubt that the capital music provided by the Italian Opera Company is worth more than a rupee a head, but the question is,—will it pay to increase the charge? I think not. Let those who can, and are so inclined, pay what they might consider fair. Signor Inzoli cannot have any objections to receive any amount more than a rupee each from those who will show such a substantial appreciation for his services. "The proof of the pudding," as it has been said of old, "is in the eating of it." Signor Inzoli has tasted the one rupee pudding, let him try a two-rupee one and tell us how he likes it.

While on the subject of these concerts, it will not, I think, be amiss to bring to notice the monopoly of the Sassoon Organ enjoyed by the organist of the Cathedral, which is unfair to the organists of the other churches, and also to other gentlemen, who would be very glad of opportunities to use the instrument. The public would like to see a variety of performers, and it is to be hoped that the present monopolist will invite others to cope with him.

A VOICE FOR THE MILLION.

Bombay, 19th December.

BOMBAY.

OWING to a burst in the main near Vehar, the water is shut off from the city, but the supply will probably be continued this afternoon.

PRESSURE upon our space compels us to hold back for a day reports of the exhibitions of the Diocesan School and of the Scottish Education Society, as well as other matters of interest.

NEARLY two thousand marriages were performed in the Poona city during the present month.

TRAINING COLLEGE AT BELGAUM.—An extension of six months' leave has been granted to Mr. Bhujagrao Krishna, Principal of the Training College, Belgaum.

DEATH BY SNAKE-BITE.—A Coroner's jury was empanelled on Thursday at Chowpatty concerning the death of Buldeo Malee. The jury found that death was caused by snake-bite.

THE POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate of Police acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 3 from "E. R." and Rs. 2 from "Mukoo Moos," contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

ASSAULT.—Two Goanese named Lobo and Lewis Fernandez were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with assaulting one Pedro Fernandes, and were on conviction fined Rs. 10 each.

CHINCHWUD SKY RACES.—The first day's racing at Chinchwud will take place to-day, to commence at 3-45 P.M. The Race Course is opposite to the camp of H. M.'s 11th Regiment N. I. Second Division.

TOWN COUNCIL.—The native papers of Bombay strongly object to the manner in which the business is conducted in the Town Council. They consider that the representatives of the press should be allowed to be present at their meetings.

THE RECENT MURDER OF A PARSEE AT NADODE.—A short time ago we gave some particulars of the shocking murder of a young Parsee liquor shop-keeper at Nadode. The perpetrators of the crime, says a correspondent, have not yet been arrested.

SWINDLERS AT GOREGAUM.—A Gujerathee daily states that five native swindlers were arrested the other day in the village of Goregaum, belonging to Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, on a charge of cheating. They were forwarded to the authorities at Bandora, and from thence to Bombay.

DACOITY.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions held the other day before the Assistant Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, a coolie named Muthoor Keshoor, a resident of Duskrohie, and five others were charged with dacoity. The prisoners were adjudged guilty and sentenced to two years' and six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

A NOTED THIEF.—A Parsee named Hormusjee Framjee, a noted thief was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, with stealing a shawl belonging to one Curreem Mahomed, and also with stealing ten knives, the property of one Motee Shureef. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence.

THE annual public examination of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society's School at Mahim takes place to-day at 4-30 P.M., and the public are invited to attend. The annual meeting of the subscribers for the reception of the Committee's Report and election of office-bearers for the coming year will also be held at the Institution at 4 P.M. of the same day.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, on the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 5-45 P.M.:—

Overture	Don Juan	Mozart.
Grand Pot Pourri	La Favorita	Donizetti.
Valse	Germany	Keler Bela.
Grand Selection	I. Puritani	Bellini.
Quadrille	Pot Pourri	Strauss.
Galop	Paulinen	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

INQUEST.—On Thursday an inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of one Khundoo Nana, a ghorawalla, who died at the hospital shortly after his admission there. It seems that the man had been ill for some days past, and was treated with some native medicines from the effects of which, it is supposed, he had died. The inquiry stands adjourned to Wednesday next, for the purpose of making a *post mortem* examination of the body.

MEETING OF THE SHASTREES AT AHMEDABAD.—We learn from one of the Ahmedabad papers that last week a meeting of the Hindoo Shastrees was convened at the residence of Mr. Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy, a well-known resident of Ahmedabad, when a point was discussed as to whether it is in accordance with the tenets of the Hindoo religion to kill animals. The point was discussed at great length—some of the Shastrees being in favour and some against it. There were present several well-known Ahmedabadees at the meeting to hear the discussion carried on.

A FANCY BAZAAR.—A bazaar for the sale of fancy articles, comprising a large quantity of ladies' fancy work and wearing apparel, was held yesterday, and will be continued to-day, in the large room of the Town Hall, under the management of European clergymen in Bombay. The articles exposed for view are of a varied description, such as are generally exhibited at fancy bazaars in this country; and some of them, worked in gold and silver lace, are very valuable. The proceeds of the sale are intended for the promotion of female education in India. The bazaar is well worth the attention of those who wish to make a good bargain, for some of the articles are priced very low, as well as those who are charitably-disposed.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—A noticeable feature in connection with the Parsee dramatic companies in Bombay has been the enterprise and public spirit which have won for one of them a leading position in the opinion of the native community. Mr. Cooverjee Nazir, the manager of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club, has spared no labour or expense to make his entertainments the most popular of their kind, and such as to keep pace with the shifting fashion of the times. He has now struck on a new course, and his enterprise will probably enable him to succeed in it. Persian history has been well nigh exhausted in furnishing heroes for the native dramatic performances; and it was time the dramatists looked nearer home for materials out of which to weave a decent play. The Parsee Elphinstone Club have, therefore, taken the lead in the direction indicated, and this evening they produce for the first time, at the Grant Road Theatre, a new play relating the deeds of Indian heroes and kings—Kurran Ghello, the bold and licentious Rajpoot chief, and Allaoodin Khiljee, names familiar to students of Indian history. A faithful picture of their times is to be presented; and the Hindus and Mahomedans will probably feel thankful to the Parsee amateurs for reviving their old traditions in a form both amusing and instructive. We hope the enterprise of the club will meet with adequate encouragement from the native play-going public.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

FOURTH SUNDAY IN ADVENT—21st December.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 259 and 346, pt. II.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 244 and 36. Anthem—O Praise the Lord, all ye heathen.
The offertories will be devoted to Society for Propagation of the Gospel.

HOLY-DAYS

Evening Prayer daily at ½ to 7 o'clock.
Thursday 25th—Feast of the Nativity of our Lord.
7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Friday 26th—Feast of St. Stephen the Martyr.
Saturday 27th—Feast of St. John Apostle.
Holy Communion will be celebrated at 7-30 A.M.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration.)
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymn 39.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 40, 217 and 370.
The offertories will be devoted to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 34 and 259.
11-55 A.M.—Holy Communion.
Offertories to be devoted as usual.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Anthem—"Thine, O Lord, is the greatness." Hymns 258 and 41.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 263 (The Son of God goes forth to war) and 40 (Hark the glad sound! the Saviour comes.)
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 259 (Captains of the saintly band) 220 (Thou, whose almighty word) and 217 (From Greenland's icy mountains.)
The offertory for the Bombay Mission of the S. P. G.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATEEPOORA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion in English.
9 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon, in Tamil.
3 P.M.—Tamil Service.
4 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, in Marathi.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon in English. Hymns 39, 219 and 325.
The offertories for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Hymn 1, (Tune St. Athanasius.) No. 386.
Par. 58 (Tune Kent.) No. 22.
Psalm 66, 3, (Tune Dunfermline.) No. 88.
Anthem—"Glory to God," page 47.
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Psalm 148, 5, (Tune St. Ann.) No. 139.
Par. 28, 3, (Tune Evan.) No. 91.
Hymn 120, (Tune St. Peter.) No. 155.
Anthem—"Arise, shine, for thy light is come," page 13.
Collection on behalf of the Scottish Orphanage.

FREE CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

11 A.M.—Morning Service.—Psalm 1. Hymns 247 and 327.
6 P.M.—Evening Service.—Psalm 62. Hymn 374. Doxology I.

HIGH COURT.—20TH DECEMBER.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Goribai, mother of the said deceased—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Rahimutbai, daughter of the late Alloo Paroo, and sister of the said deceased—Dallas and Lynch.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Fazullabhoy Cassumbhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Jaffer Goolam Hoosein—Tyabjee and Sayani.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Goribai, mother of the said deceased—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile v Jaffer Goolam Hoosein—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOT.]

LONG CAUSES.

773-71—H. E. Hope—Succaram Hoollajee v Shaik Ally Vullud Abdool—Ghandibhoy.
651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Babbunjee v Hanbaee alias Rahalbai—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
522-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Laljee Jewram v Haji Soolamon Haji and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
318-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Jesus Paulo Pereira v Culmet Mathews de Souza—Dr. Dallas.
823-71—Prescot and Winter—Candas Shewaklall v The Commissioner of Customs—Mr. Hearn.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

47-71—Jefferson and Payne—Hirjeebhoy Jeena v Naron Mooljee and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
810-71—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmibai, widow, &c. v Premjee Isur and another—J Gopall.
201-72—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Hurgopal Premsookdas v Jaikison Bhugwanram—Hope.
332-72—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Dorabjee Hormusjee v Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla—No appearance.
233-72—Dallas and Lynch—Vishnoo Ramchunder v The G. I. P. Railway—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
604-72—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Oodemull Sajunmull v Navulmull Thanmull—M. H. Khan.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S.S. FLORA, from Trieste left Aden for Bombay on the 17th instant.

THE BARQUE HYDREE, 620 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Aden and Jeddah with a general cargo and two hundred and seventy-three pilgrims.

THE BRIG MAHOMED CADER BUX, 86 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Calicut (December 1st) with a cargo of rice and cocoanuts.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain W. Pead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Compta (December 16th) with a general cargo and one hundred and ten deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 tons, Captain J. Melville, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Kurrachee (December 15th), with a cargo of 251 bales wool, 40 bundles raisens, 2 cases merchandise, 1 case wearing apparel, and 26 cases indigo, and 4,000 bags gingelley seed for transhipment for other ports. She brought the Japanese Troupe, and eighteen deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S S. S. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain J. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with the mail, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. J. Oliver, Major and Mrs. Mills, and Sub-Conductor and Mrs. J. Trickett and three children. For Bushire.—Mr. M. P. Marjell, and Mr. T. M. P. Marjill. For Baghdad.—Mr. Destries (French Consul). For Bushire.—Mr. Bazanjee Nanabhoy and Mr. C. P. Mahomed. For different ports—Fifty-nine deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. CO'S S. S. VENETIA, 1,728 tons, Captain W. C. Angove, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez (December 6th), with the English mail, and the following cargo:—5 boxes specie, 899 packages cottons, 123 packages yarns, 6 cases woollens, 2 cases cotton and worsted, 3 cases boots, 1 case handkerchiefs, 2 cases silk, 5 cases cloth, 1 case hosiery, 3 cases copper sheet, 200 boxes tinplates, 25 packages stores, 2 cases tobacco, 242 packages unknown, 33 packages coffee, 14 bags gum, 5 packages wax, 2 packages baggage, and some packages for transhipment for different ports.

THE S.S. ATHOLL, 1,076 tons, Captain D. Scott, which arrived in harbour on the 18th instant out from London (November 12th), calling at Malta, Port Said and Suez, via the Canal, with a cargo of 72 cases varnish, 314 packages wine, 7 cases saddlery, 15,981 packages iron, 8 cases cochineal, 18 cases stationery, 287 packages brandy, 303 packages paper, 107 cases soap, 10 cases castor oil, 146 cases turpentine, 110 cases tin plates, 120 packages colour and paint, 7 iron safes, 20 barrels sulpheric acid, 107 kegs nails, 25 casks empty bottles, 22 casks blacking, 4 cases organ, 155 drums oil, 500 cases matches, 30 cases thread, 163 packages cotton, 21 bags yarn, 30 casks fine clay, 15 cases cartridges, 40 cases candles, 637 packages beer, 279 cases provisions, 67 packages hardware, 9 casks glassware, 4 cases copper sheets, 4 cases guns, 100 cases gin, 200 barrels cement, 415 cases candles, 19 cases clocks, 10 cases perfumery, 13 cases toys, 6 cases needles, 7 cases lamps, 635 packages gunpowder, 550 cases kerosine oil, 33,506 tiles, 297 packages oilmanstores, 23 cases brassware, 150 kegs red lead, 1,296 bundles iron hoops, 298 cases glass, 10 bales canvas, 20 casks zinc sheets, 48 cases acid, and many packages of merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	DECEMBER.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
11 11 m	3 8	Saturday 20	5 42 m 5 34 a	2 5 7 10
0 24 m 11 52 a	6 9 4 0	Sunday 21	6 21 m 6 15 a	2 8 7 11
1 2 m 0 39 a	6 8 4 1	Monday 22	7 1 m 7 0 a	3 0 7 6
1 43 m 1 29 a	6 7 3 10	Tuesday 23	7 47 m 7 45 a	3 4 6 8
2 24 m 2 27 a	6 3 3 5	Wednesday ... 24	8 38 m 8 35 a	3 7 5 8
3 12 m 3 28 a	5 10 3 0	Thursday 25	9 35 m 9 28 a	3 9 4 5
3 59 m 4 39 a	5 4 2 9	Friday 26	10 34 m 10 33 a	4 1 3 5

Moon—First Quarter, 26th, 8h. 55m. P.M.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE considerations of the proposals of the Municipal Commissioner for the revision of the fiscal system of Bombay was resumed, and his memoranda dated 24th November and 15th December 1873 were read. It was resolved that they be placed at the disposal of the press.

MEMO. FOR THE TOWN COUNCIL.

It will be remembered that my 'Proposals for the improvement of the city of Bombay' were based on the following assumptions:—

(a). That the maximum taxation legalized by Act III. of 1872 would be imposed.

(b). That this taxation would produce a revenue of about 36½ lakhs annually.

(c). That by consolidating our existing debts to Government into a single debt, bearing interest at four per cent., and repayable in fifty years by annual instalments of two per cent., the saving thus effected, and the additional revenue from increased taxation, would enable us to borrow on the same terms (four per cent. interest and two per cent. sinking fund) an additional crore of rupees from Government.

(d). That with this sum—

1st—We might complete the Toolsee Water Supply project with a separate main and service reservoir, so as to raise the water supply of the city to 23 gallons a head daily, that supply being, in my opinion, adequate to the wants of the city for many years to come.

2nd.—We might carry out a sewerage system sufficiently complete both in design and execution.

3rd.—As the estimated cost of these two projects is under 80 lakhs, we should have 20 lakhs to spare for minor but very necessary improvements.

Since my 'Proposals' were published, the Budget of 1874 has been discussed and passed, and the additional information we have gained seems to point to two facts which render some modification of my original proposals needful:—

First, that owing to the present depressed condition of trade and of the city generally, maximum taxation under the Municipal Act will not now yield the full estimated revenue of 36½ lakhs.

This consideration, however, does not materially affect the scheme. I have shown at page 11 of the 'Proposals' that 36½ lakhs is more than we need raise.

Secondly, which is of more importance, that for the same reason the city will not bear taxation heavier than that contemplated by the Budget of 1874.

The Chairman of the Town Council has therefore asked me to show, taking my original proposals as the basis of the scheme, what it would be possible to effect on the assumption that taxation and revenue remain as estimated in the Budget of 1874.

This I now proceed to do, and for convenience of reference I will begin with Comparative Statements of Income and Expenditure as originally estimated in pages 5—7 of my 'Proposals,' and as estimated in statements I. and II. of the Budget for 1874.

Comparative Statement I.—Income.

Head.	Income as by Column 7 of Statement at page 5 of proposals.	Maximum Income under the Municipal Act as by Column 9, page 5 of Proposals.	Income as estimated in Column 5 of Statement I. of Budget of 1874.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
House Rate	7,07,104	3,12,955	6,08,042
Police do.	2,38,024	3,53,036	2,36,605
Lighting do	2,37,798	2,37,798	2 34 509
Wheel Tax	2,10,294	2,88,709	2,52,690
Liquor Licenses	1,46,000	1,46,000	1,46,000
Land Conveyances	8,072	8,072	2,817
Tobacco	1,38,699	1,38,699	1,46,670
Town Duties	4,57,044	7,02,000	5,96,506*
Port Trust	50,000	50,0 0	....
Insurances Cos.	....	12,750	12 750
Colaba Rates	6,000	6,000	....
	21,99,035	27,56,019	22,36,490
Hallalcore Cess	2,06,993	2,06,993	1,97,990
Water Rate	3,87,025	3,87,025	3,14,000
	5,94,018	5,94,018	5,11,990
Markets	2,09,927	2,10,000	2,12,500
Miscellaneous Fees	56,314	56,314	54,791
Fines	12,4 9	17,429	13,000
Receipts & Savings	24,735	23,735	24,360
Tramway	20,000	20,000	5,600
Stores	....	....	10,000
Victoria Gardens	... ...	....	6,000
	3,2 ,405	3,22,478	3,28,251
	34,15,458	36,72,515	30,74,731

* Town duties are taken at this figure on the assumption that the rate of 4 annas a gallon of spirits will be imposed.

Comparative Statement II.—Expenditure.

	By Statement at page 7 of Proposals.		By Column 4 of Statement 2 of Budget 1874.
	Rs.		Rs.
General Superintendence & Accounts	1,35,819		1,19,042
Assessment	56,652		46,462
Collection	88,562		10,034
Police	3,65,414		3,63,574
Health Department, Market, &c.	8,45,310		8,23,848
Executive Engineer, Roads, Water-Works, Lighting, &c.	8,19,974		8,74,682
Pensions	7,221		6,921
Education	10,003		10,000
Discontinued Contingencies	5,000		5,000
Auditors	4,000		4,003
Office Rent	10,640		33,900
	23,43,582		23,67,063
Debts— Govt. ...... 4,85,280 Local 1,94,680	6,79,960	5,17,530 1 94,580	7,11,215
	30,23,542		30 78,278
Add, Rs. 70,000, estimated saving in Health Department by the extension of drainage, getting rid of 'night-soil removal'	70,000	Deduct, on account of Tulsi loan paymen. to be included in new loan.	31,255
	30,93,542		30,47,023

It will be seen from these statements that the financial position of the Municipality is very little altered by the Budget of 1874. By my original estimates, at the rates of taxation of 1873, there was a small surplus of estimated income over estimated expenditure of Rs. 22,000. By the Budget of 1874, expenditure has been cut down by about Rs. 46,000, but income also has fallen by Rs. 41,000, so that (putting aside payments on account of the Toolsee loan) we have only a surplus of Rs. 27,000. As explained at page 8 of the Budget of 1874, indeed, savings will probably increase this annual surplus to about three-quarters of a lakh. But on the other hand, unforeseen expenditure, or unforeseen deficiencies in items of revenue, are so constantly likely to occur, that it would not be safe to consider probable savings as a surplus available for a loan for new works. For this purpose we must reckon that we have now a surplus of one-fourth of a lakh only.

If then we are debarred from imposing additional taxation, we must look to one or all of three sources to provide interest and sinking fund on a loan for new works of whatever amount.

1st.—Consolidation of existing debt, and consequent reduction of present charges on account of debt.

2nd.—Reductions in ordinary expenditure.

3rd.—Additions to income from sources other than taxation.

1st.—At page 10 of the 'Proposals' it has been shown that if we can induce the Government of India to consolidate our existing debts on the terms which I have suggested, we shall reduce our present annual charges for debt by about 1½ lakh.

These terms are, I am pretty sure, the most favourable we shall be able to obtain. For, in fact, we ask Government to relax the provisions of the Public Works Loan Act in our favour to the extent of lowering the regular rate of interest by half per cent., and of extending the period of repayment by two-fifths.

A great deal of nonsense has been talked lately about the burden of works intended for the benefit of posterity being thrown on this generation, and some people seem to think that we ought to try to raise a permanent funded debt without sinking fund. Now Government will certainly not lend us money on these terms, and if we went into the market for such a loan, we should not raise it at much less than six per cent.; that is to say, we should now pay as much as I hope we shall have to do, and at the end of 50 years, instead of having paid off our debt, should not have reduced it at all; we should punish posterity—to whom I suppose we do not entertain any particular hostility—and should not benefit ourselves.

2nd. Although doubtless we may by degrees be able to effect some further minor savings, yet I think that only on one point can any considerable reduction of ordinary expenditure be speedily made. When we have a complete sewerage system, indeed, we shall be able to effect a very considerable saving in the cost of conservancy, but that must follow, not precede, expenditure.

Examination of the Budget estimate of expenditure will show that of the 23½ lakhs of ordinary expenditure, several very large items, the heaviest of which are police, Rs. 3,63,000, and lighting, Rs. 2,52,000, cannot be touched. Government fixes the cost of the police, and for lighting we are under contract with the Gas Company.

It has been explained at page 4 of the Budget that reduction of the higher salaries of Rs. 200 a month and upwards is not practicable to an extent which would materially affect the finances.

We have already decided to cut down the wages of labourers, a very large portion of the cost of the Health and Executive Engineer's Department, as low as we can possibly obtain labour for. It is true indeed that this reduction does, in effect, increase the grants for conservancy, roads, &c., but on the other hand we have to provide for additional work on the Port Trust estate.

There are of course many heavy items of expenditure which we might cut down, such as conservancy 6¾ lakhs, road repairs 3 lakhs, watering ¾ lakh. But we all feel that even with the present grants we do not do as much on these heads as it would be desirable to do, or as the people demand of us.

On the heads of assessment and collection I think that a considerable reduction might be effected if the suggestions made in my Proposals (page 57) are adopted. I shall return to this subject below, but on this assumption we may safely put down all permanent reductions which we shall be able to effect at half a lakh.

3rd. We have asked for, and I hope we shall obtain resumption of the Government contribution of Rs. 90 000 a year towards the cost of the Police. We may hope also for further small additions to our income not derived from taxation. Our water revenue will grow somewhat with the additional connections which the recent reduction of the rate will cause; the Mazagon market and Milch-cattle stable will, I hope, pay; and the estates which we are reclaiming with Town sweepings are yearly increasing in letting value. We may put down additional income at one lakh.

Without additional taxation, then, we may fairly hope that the following sums—

Present surplus	Rs. 25,000
Saving on consolidation of debt	1,25,000
Reduction in expenditure	50,000
Additional income	1,00,000
Total	Rs. 3,00,000

will be at once available for interest and Sinking Fund on a new loan. At 6 per cent., 3 lakhs represents a loan of 50 lakhs.

Ten years hence (*vide* page 11 of Proposals) we shall have the whole Sinking Fund for our local debt invested in Government paper, and shall save Rs. 1,56,000 yearly by this. We shall then be in a position to borrow another 26 lakhs on the same terms. And in another five years we shall have got rid of all charges on account of our local debt, and shall probably be in a position to borrow the remaining 24 lakhs if needful.

Assuming, then, that we can now borrow 50 lakhs, the next question is on which of the improvements suggested in the Proposal we should spend this sum.

The water-supply project is estimated to cost 34½ lakhs; the sewerage project 40½ lakhs. It is clear that we could not undertake both projects, and I am of opinion that the water supply should have the preference, for the following reasons:—

Deeply impressed, as I am, with the necessity of carrying out the sewerage scheme, I think that an adequate increase in the supply of pure water would probably have as good an effect on the health of the city as a system of the sewerage would have. The claims of the two projects being equal in this respect, we should further, by completing the Toolsee project, get rid of the great danger of relying, for the life of the city, solely on a single source of water-supply. And lastly, the water-supply project will be useless until it is completed, whereas I think that every small portion of the sewerage scheme which we may be able to undertake will become immediately useful.

If we decide on commencing with the water-supply project, we shall have about 15½ lakhs to spare, after providing 34½ lakhs for it. We ought to reserve 5½ lakhs for the most urgent minor improvements, burial grounds, milch-cattle stables, latrines, &c., and 10 lakhs we might at once devote to commencement of the sewerage project.

How this should be effected is of course to a great extent a professional question, but perhaps I ought to give my own ideas on it.

First of all we ought to undertake the drainage part of Major Tulloch's scheme; widening the sluices so as to free the flats and lower parts of the city of storm water rapidly. This is now of special importance, because until the sewerage scheme is completed, and sewage and storm water entirely separated, the more sewage we bring to the outfall at Love Grove, the more needful is it that the mingled sewage and storm water which cannot be pumped in the rains and overflows on the flats shall be able to escape quickly by gravitation to the sea. This, if we do not touch the Dharavi sluices for the present, will cost about 2½ lakhs.

Next (supposing, that is, that my outfall is approved) we ought to remove the pumping station to the back of Worlee Hill, and continue the low level sewer to it; we should do this not only because we should thus get rid of the nuisance of the present pumping station, but because an injunction of the High Court has directed us to remove it, and because we shall save Rs 3,600 a year—which capitalized will pay one-fourth the cost of the removal—compensation which we now pay for Love Grove bungalow. This will cost about 2 lakhs.

Thirdly, it must be remembered that my 'Proposals' contemplate the carrying out in its integrity of the upper, or street sewerage portion of Major Tulloch's scheme. His third drainage district, the Fort, the Elphinstone quarter, and Mazagon was to be sewered in connection with the main sewer with outfall at Love Grove. But, as Major Tulloch has pointed out, it would be far easier and cheaper to drain these quarters by gravitation and without separation of sewerage and storm water direct into the Harbour; the Fort by the existing Mint outfall; the Elphinstone quarter and Mazagon by the new Elphinstone system of sewers; if, on sanitary grounds, this is permissible, I do not see why it should not be, and I believe that Mr. Ormiston and other high authorities are of the same opinion.

If so, we ought next, at a cost of about one lakh, to complete the existing Fort system of sewers by draining the whole Fort to the Mint outfall, thus getting rid of the abominable nuisance of the Custom House outfall.

Fourthly, we should construct the intercepting sewer in Queen's Road, so as to lead the sewerage of the second drainage district which now falls into Back Bay into the main sewer to Love Grove. This would cost about 1¾ lakhs.

We should then have about 2¾ lakhs to spare, which I should employ (supposing, as I have some confidence will be the case, that my system of house connections is pronounced a success) in sewering on the plan which has been adopted in Sonapore, and so as to fit into the general scheme, some of the worst drained streets and lanes in the city.

But in all this I have omitted mention of our *bête noire*, the Carnac Bunder nuisance. It is impossible for me to guess what its removal, which will have to be paid for out of our balance of 10 lakhs for drainage, will cost. But I would ask particular attention to the following observations.

I proposed to get rid of the Central Night-soil Depot by putting the night-soil into the sewers at the collecting depots. By this I estimated that I should save Rs. 70,000 a year in night-soil removal, or, capitalized, should gain an additional 11½ lakhs of our loan. Dr. Lumsdaine, the Sanitary Commissioner, in a report to Government on my proposals, which will shortly be laid before the Town Council, goes further than I do, and advocates, with Major Tulloch, an adaptation of the water closet system for the city. This would save upwards of 2 lakhs, equal to about 35 lakhs of loan.

Now it is needless to say that neither of these ways of getting rid the Central Depot can be entertained for a moment unless we have the complete system of tubular sewers which my scheme contemplates.

We ought, I think, most carefully to enquire whether Dr. Lumsdaine's scheme is feasible, and if it is, we should most seriously consider whether it will not be cheaper to make a sacrifice to raise a little extra taxation for a very few years, and thus to carry out the scheme in its integrity. But one thing, however, must not be forgotten, that the general introduction of any kind of water-closet will add largely to the cost of my project, if not as regard the Corporation yet as regards the house-owners.

I would now respectfully suggest to the Town Council the outlines of the course which they should now adopt.

First, the Council should at once go into the financial question, especially with reference to my Appendix on Fiscal Reform. Simply to abolish Police and Lighting Rates, adding 4 per cent. to the House-tax, would, in my opinion, be a considerable reform, both in lowering the cost of collection and in relieving the taxpayer, and it would require only a short Act legalizing the change, providing for vacancies and empowering the landlord to add the extra 4 per cent. of house-rate to his rent only when the tenant now pays occupier's rates under a lease.

The Council should then make up their minds whether anything at all shall be done, or whether we shall wait for all improvements for 17 years, when we shall be nearly free of debt, having paid off our local debt, the two 15-lakh loans to Government, and most of the Vehar debt.

I by no means advocate this course, but if it is adopted, then I say, make up your minds to it once for all; have done with the subject for 17 years; and, come cholera, plague, water-famine, what you will, do not vacillate, and waste more time and money.

If, however, it is determined to do something, then decide what you will spend at once, whether you will try to obtain 50 lakhs on the plan now suggested, or whether you will bear some extra taxation, whether in the shape of Income tax, of License-taxes, of increased rates or Town Duties, in order to obtain the means for making the scheme complete. Remember that 1½ lakhs of extra taxation will, added to the 3 lakhs which I have now shown you how to provide give you 75 lakhs on loan, which is nearly as much as you can well spend in the next ten years, after which the reduction of the local debt will enable you to raise the remaining 25 lakhs.

If you determine on raising 50, 75, or any other number of lakhs on loan, the next thing will be to communicate with Government, and see if you can obtain that sum.

And, finally, you should at once obtain the best professional advice on the merits of my projects. I suggested that you should consult Dr. Sutherland and Mr. Rawlinson. But, on the sanitary part of my proposals, Dr. Lumsdaine has already expressed, I am glad to say, a very favourable opinion. And I am sure that there are Engineers in Bombay better than whose advice you could not wish for.

Only, if you consult an Engineer, let him understand once for all that you mean to provide certain sums within certain periods, and no more, and that you want to know what best you can do with these sums. Otherwise, he will certainly tell you that I do not propose to do enough; that my scheme must be extended. Several men have already asked me why I do not provide for the Kennery project as well as the Toolsee one. To undertake both projects, I think, is entirely beyond our means.

24th Nov., 1873. W. G. PEDDER.

NOTE FOR THE TOWN COUNCIL ON THE CHAIRMAN'S RESOLUTIONS.

1. As the Resolutions of the Chairman are meant to give effect to the views expressed in Appendix A of my 'Proposals,' I wish to submit a few remarks upon them.

2. Some Members of the Council seem to think that I have shrunk from the legitimate conclusion to be drawn from my own arguments that there should be no special Municipal taxation at all on real property. My scheme is, therefore, called a 'half measure, and a proposition has been brought forward to give effect to the views which it appears to be believed that I secretly entertain.

3. I beg leave to state that I usually mean precisely what I say, neither more or less. The whole argument of the appendix was based on the view that real property ought to bear special taxation, because it receives special advantages from Municipal expenditure, but that it ought not to bear the whole burden of taxation. And accordingly the objects at which I aimed were three—first, to lighten the burden on real property and to fix it at a fair amount but not to remove it altogether; second, to cheapen, simplify, and make less inconvenient to the rate-payer the processes of assessment and collection; third, to compel certain classes who now almost entirely escape Municipal taxation to contribute reasonably to the Municipal treasury.

4. First—Owners have hitherto argued that in reality they pay the occupiers' rates: that these rates are deductions from rent. Now that I have to a certain extent accepted this assumption, they turn round and argue that to abolish occupiers' rates is no relief to owners: that they must have further relief.

5. I will then show what the effect of the Resolutions will be on the three different classes of cases:—

(a)—When the owner lives in his own house and pays both owner's and occupier's rates.

(b)—When, as is common in the European quarters of the city, the tenant pays the occupier's rates.

(c)—When, as is general in the native town, the owner pays the occupier's rates for his tenants.

6. (a)—In this, the simplest, case, there can be no question at all, the effect will be to lighten the burdens very considerably. In 1873, the house-rent was six per cent. and the police and lighting rates four per cent. on the nett valuation; by the Resolutions the minimum consolidated rate will be five per cent. only; that is when the owner, in 1873 paid Rs. 100, he will pay Rs. 50. Or, to take the maximum rates, when the owner under Act III. of 1872 would pay seven per cent. house-rate and five per cent. occupier's rates, or twelve per cent., he will pay seven-and-a-half per cent., Rs. 75 instead of Rs. 120.

7. (b).—In this case, it is proposed that when the tenant pays the occupier's rates under a lease or agreement, the owner shall have power to add their amount to his rent for the term of the lease. It is clear that the relief here is to the owner. The tenant paid say Rs. 60 a year police and lighting rates to the Municipality; instead of doing so, he will pay Rs. 5 a month more rent to the owner, which sum the owner will put in his pocket. When the lease has expired, the case will come under class *c*; the owner and tenant will settle the amount of rent between them quite irrespective of the rates.

8. In class *c* the relief is clearly to the owner, who will cease to pay to the Municipality four per cent, which he has hitherto paid, unless indeed the abolition of the rates makes the rent fall, which he has always argued will not be the case. If rents do fall in proportion, then at any rate the owner is no worse off, and the mass of the population, who in this case are clearly overtaxed, will be relieved of taxation to the amount of 4¾ lakhs.

9. I must here, I fear, go a little way into that vexed and difficult question, the actual incidence of rates on real property. The first thing is to understand exactly what is the point at issue. It is this:—Does the imposition of a four per cent. rate levied from occupiers cause rents to fall four per cent.? If it does, the rate is really paid by the owners, if not by the occupiers. Or, does the abolition of a six per cent. rate hitherto levied from owners cause rents to fall six per cent.? If it does, the rate was really paid by the occupiers, if not, by the owners. And if the imposition or abolition of the rate has an effect on rents, but not to its own full amount, it is really shared between the owner and the occupier.

10. In an able paper on the incidence of Municipal taxation published by Mr. S. S. Bengali in 1871, he has argued that all the rates are paid by the occupiers. If so, the effect of total abolition of the rates, estimated in 1874 to produce about 10½ lakhs, would be (putting out of sight the case of lease) that rents would fall by 10½ lakhs. I cannot believe that this would occur. The more probable result, it seems to me, is that rents would immediately fall but little, or not at all, but that the ultimate effect of the removal of a burden on capital invested in real property would be that more capital would be attracted to that mode of investment; more houses would be built; the supply of houses would become larger in proportion to the demand for them; finally, that the people would still pay the 10½ lakhs in rent, but that they would get more and better accommodation for their money. The tenant, it seems to me, pays what he can afford for a house; the landlords asks as much as the tenant will give, irrespective of rates. If the rent of a good house or room is more than the tenant can afford to pay, he puts up with an inferior one. If then, the rates were again imposed, the landlords could not raise rents, or at least not in proportion to the rates, or a number of houses would again be vacant; and the rates would clearly be paid, wholly or partially, out of rent.

11. It seems to me then that the greater portion at least of the rates in Bombay usually falls on the owner, though I by no means deny that the occupier may, according to circumstances, have to bear a larger or smaller share of them. And this seems to be pretty nearly the conclusion arrived at by the Parliamentary Committee of 1872 with regard to English local rates, which are both assessed on, and paid by, the occupiers. At any particular time we cannot say what portion of the rates is borne by owners and what by occupiers; but the distinction, almost a purely nominal one, between owners and occupier's rates has nothing to do with this. As far as rates generally are a burden on owners, the abolition of police and lighting rates will be as much a relief as the abolition of house-rate. If we assume that in 1873 half the total rates of ten per cent. were paid by owners and half by occupiers, *i.e.*, that rents were higher by five per cent. than if there were no rates. I see no reason to doubt that the same proportion will hold good with a consolidated owner's rate of five per cent.

12. On the second point in para. 3 I have already explained my views, and shall be glad to lay before the Town Council the forms of registers and bills which I propose to substitute for the present ones.

13. I have received a hint, or threat, that if the views of the house-owners are not accepted they will vote to maintain the present system, but will refuse any longer to pay occupiers' rates on behalf of their tenants (vide pp. 56 and 57 of 'Proposals'). Of course they have a perfect right to do what the law allows them to do, but it will be my duty to represent to Government that under these circumstances the law is unworkable; that a very large portion of occupier's rates will be irrecoverable, and that the cost, trouble and annoyance of collecting the rest will be enormous.

14. With regard to the third point, Resolution IIIc. has purposely been worded somewhat vaguley in order to enable the Council to consider the principle involved first, and afterwards to consider whether the proposed tax should be a true income-tax, or a tax more nearly of the nature of the Calcutta license-tax. For the same reason, the proceeds have been estimated at 4½ lakhs, though it is believed that a true income-tax at one per cent. on incomes over Rs. 1,000 would yield about 5½ lakhs nett.

15. One point to consider is that if the tax is a real income-tax, an owner of real property with an income over Rs. 1,000 will pay one per cent. in addition to his house-rate on the income he derives from his real property; if not, income from real property will probably be exempt from the tax, and the relief to the wealthier class of owners will be proportionately greater.

16. I now proceed to consider Resolutions IV. and VII. especially with reference to the proposal to abolish hallalcore cess altogether.

17. I would first remark that what the Resolution proposes puts the owner in no worse position than he is in at present. In the great majority of cases, he already pays the service rates, and will continue to do so; in other cases, he will recover from the tenant by an addition to the rent now paid.

18. If the Municipality now performed water and hallalcore service for all the properties in the island, I should be very glad, for the sake of convenience, to amalgamate the service rates with the consolidated rate on real property. But this is not at present, and cannot be, the case.

19. For the sake of brevity, I will confine myself to the hallalcore cess, but the same, and in some respects even stronger, arguments apply to the water-rate.

20. The hallalcore cess is strictly a service rate: a payment for service performed. If a house has a privy cleaned by a Municipal sweeper, the cess is levied; if not, not. It is true that I can order any privies to be cleaned by municipal sweepers and can then levy the cess; but this evidently makes no difference, since the people must otherwise employ and pay private sweepers. The actual cost to the Municipality of the service performed exceeds by nearly half a lakh the proceeds of the cess. The cess at three per cent. on nett valuation of properties actually served yields under two lakhs, and as a three per cent. rate on all properties would yield Rs. 3,60,000, it is evident that only about three-fifths of all properties are actually served.

21. The houseowners argue that because they actually pay the cess, in the majority of cases, it is a tax on them. But it is perfectly clear that they can and do recover at least the amount of the cess from their tenants in the shape of an addition to rent. I have in my office hundreds of petitions from owners who do not pay the cess because permission to use the privies of their houses has been refused by the Health Department on sanitary grounds. They always show that the loss of rent to the owner is far greater than the amount of the cess which he is anxious to pay.

22. If the cess is abolished, the cost of the service must be paid for either by an addition to the consolidated rate of about one-and-a-half per cent., or by an addition to the income-tax. In the former case, the owner who now pay the cess will be relieved of half of it, which will be paid for them by the owners of other properties who do not get any benefit from the service, and often have to pay their own private sweepers. With the other alternative, the case will be still more flagrant. Income-tax payers will pay for the whole service of other people.

23. In fact, the proposal to abolish all rates, including hallalcore cess and water-rate, on real property can only have been made under a misapprehension of the facts of the case. The majority of house-owners would not only be relieved of the whole of the taxation they pay, but would receive, at the cost of the public, a present of actual service, to the value of six per cent. on their property. I might just as well ask the Municipality to pay my syces.

24. I will take this opportunity to lay before the Council two other matters not directly connected with the subject of the Resolutions.

25. It has been pointed out to me that in the calculation at p. 50 of my 'Proposals,' I have estimated that too large a proportion of taxable articles is consumed by the labouring population. On the other hand, I made an evident mistake in omitting the Town duty on country spirit from the calculation. When the census returns are published, I may, perhaps, be able to frame a closer estimate of the incidence of taxation. Meanwhile, assuming the classification of the population which I have adopted to be approximately correct, I would substitute the following figures for those at p. 50 of the Proposals.

The labouring population is estimated at 516,000 souls equal to four-fifths of the total population.

Taxes on consumption are,—

On Ghee and Sugar	Rs. 1,94,000
Grain	1,08,000
Country Spirits	1,42,000
Liquor Licenses	1,46,000
Tobacco	1,46,000
	7,36,000

If the labourers pay half the tax on ghee and sugar and three-fourths of the rest they will be paying little over 5 lakhs or nearly 3·4 per cent. on their gross income and Rs. 0-15-4 per head to which must be added whatever portion of rates they may pay in the shape of increased rent.

26. In a recent number of *Native Opinion* appeared an article referring to a conversation between Mr. S. S. Bengalli and myself at the Budget Meeting of the Corporation, the object of which is to show that Municipal taxation is heavier and expenditure larger in Bombay than in Calcutta. With Mr. Thorburn's aid, I have analysed the Calcutta figures for 1872 and compared them with the Bombay actuals for 1872 and Budget for 1874. I have adopted as far as possible our own classification, so that the comparison may be fair. The results are as follow. Ordinary expenditure, exclusive of new works, is alone taken in both cases. I would note the candour of *Native Opinion*, which for the purposes of the comparison, includes new works in Bombay expenditure and excludes them from Calcutta expenditure. With new works, the Calcutta expenditure of 1872 was over 38 lacs.

INCOME.

Heads.	Bombay actuals for 1872.	Bombay Budget Estimate for 1874.	Calcutta.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Taxation Proper—			
Rates on real property	11 93,073	10,79,147	13,61,636
Town Duties	4,67,638	5,96,506	....
License Tax	......	....	2,37,888
Wheel Tax	2,09,959	2,55,317	1,28,877
Liquor Licenses	59,914	1,46,000	....
Tobacco Duties	1,47,654	1,46,670	....
Assurance Companies	....	12,750	......
Tax on Jute Warehouses	....	......	31,329
	20,78,238	22,36,490	17,89,730
Service rendered—			
Water-rate	4,07,835	3,14 000	4,25,899
Hallalcore Cess	2,17,071	1,97,990	....
Cost recovered of removal of night-soil and refuse	......	......	1,02,567
	6,24,906	5,11,990	5,28,466
Miscellaneous, including Markets and Slaughter-houses	3,45,187	3,26,251	1,85,329
Government contribution to cost of Police. License fees, &c., credited to Police	......	......	1,64,754
Total	30,48,331	30,74,731	27,38,279

EXPENDITURE.

Heads.	Bombay actuals for 1872.	Bombay Budget Estimate for 1874.	Calcutta.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Debt	7,10,477	7,11,215	8,43,766
Establishment, &c.	3,51,639	3 52,190	3,05,197
	10,62,106	10,63,405	11,49,063
Public Works—			
Out-door Inspection	19,718	38,244	......
Roads	2,82,131	3,00,000	2,75,084
Lighting	2 52,999	2,51,988	2,20,586
Watering	1,18,840	71,775	35,061
Repairs to Buildings	8,011	13,065	......
Street improvements	2 038	36,500	......
Water-works	78,41	40,840	2,51,643
Drainage	35 718	73,459	58,897
Gardens	27,273	12,320	......
Town Hall and Public squares	......	....	15,000
Railway	......	....	26,261
Tramway	......	....	13,123
Workshops and stores, balance not credited	......	....	54,973
	7,80,141	8,42,116	10,34,998
Public Health—			
Conservancy	5,94,353	6,54,045	1,70,602
Markets and Slaughter-houses	59,573	80,636	12,198
Registration	10,328	11,680	....
Cemeteries	6,124	3,049	....
Hospitals and Vaccination	6,275	42 834	45,884
	6,75,653	7,92,252	2,28,684
Police and Fire Brigade	3,61,642	3,63,574	4,41,770
Miscellaneous	16,542	16 921	16,210
Total	28,96,085	30,78,278	28,70,725

These figures give the following results. The population of Bombay is 645,000, that of Calcutta is 448,000. The area of Municipal limits in Bombay is 22¼ square miles. In Calcutta 7¼ square miles. The greater area of Bombay involves of course heavier expenditure, especially in Public Works and in sanitation:—

	Bombay actuals for 1872.	Bombay Budget Estimate for 1874.	Calcutta.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Incidence of taxation proper per head of population	5·2	3·46	3 95
Do. do. of total income	4·72	4·76	6·11
Ordinary expenditure per square mile	1,80,161	1,38,136	3,96,000

Those members of the Council or Corporation who agree with *Native Opinion* that Bombay expenditure is excessive, ought I think at Budget meetings to give effect to their views by proposing reductions in the particular items which they think too high.

W. G. PEDDER, C.S.,

December 15th, 1873. Municipal Commissioner.

The draft resolutions which, as arranged at the last meeting had been prepared on the fiscal system, were proceeded with.

Their further consideration was postponed.

Read and recorded memo. by the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding copy of his letter approving of a modification in the tariff for hack buggies, proposed by Mr. Souter, by which buggywallahs will be entitled to charge annas five per mile in consideration of the higher rate of wheel-tax to be levied on hack conveyances.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE NEILGHERRY COMMISSIONERSHIP.—It is said that the present Commissioner of the Neilgherries will retire at the end of next year. There is also a rumour that the Neilgherry Commisson is to be abolished, and the district revert to its former position under the collectorate of Coimbatore. In this rumour we do not believe.—*Neilgherry Courier.*

WE hear from Rawul Pindi, that the question of military tenant and civilian landlords' rights in cantonments will shortly be again before the local courts. The action in the present case will, we are told, take the form of one for ejectment, and as the value of the house is estimated at Rs. 10,000 an appeal will be admissible to the Privy Council. The whole question is being taken up *con amore* by the Rawulpindee landlords, as a body, who are prepared, we understand, to contest the doctrine contained in the judgment recently delivered in the Chief Court, to the utmost extent.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE FAMINE.

Letter from the Viceroy to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—Fort William, the 16th December 1873.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General to acquaint you, for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, with the impressions which His Excellency has derived from his recent visit to Behar.

2. After leaving Allahabad, Lord Northbrook went to rail to Moguiserai and from thence to Sasseram and Dehree, where the head works of the Soane Canal are situated. He then proceeded to the Behea Station, and returned to Calcutta by the Loop Line. In the course of this journey His Excellency has had the opportunity of passing through a part of Behar, in which the worst scarcity is anticipated, and of conversing with Mr. Bayley, the Commissioner of Patna; Messrs. Alexander and Palmer, the Collectors of Shahabad and Gya; Mr. Eyre, the Deputy Magistrate of Sasseram; Mr. Levinge, the Superintending Engineer of the Soane Circle; Messrs. Thomson and Fox of Behea; Messrs. Molony and Barlow, the Commissioners of Rajshahye and Bhaugulpore; Mr. Taylor, the Collector of Bhaugulpore, and others.

3. Lord Northbrook is glad of this opportunity of expressing his entire approval of the general arrangements ordered by Sir George Campbell in his excellent circular of the 17th of November and subsequently, as well as of the manner in which they have been carried out. His Excellency feels entire confidence in the ability of the local officers to execute the orders of Government and to cope successfully with any difficulties which may arise. The energy, the thorough mastery of the details of the subject, and the anxiety not to omit any possible precaution to provide against famine, displayed by all the officers with whom Lord Northbrook came in contact, deserve His Excellency's highest commendation.

4. Lord Northbrook would be much obliged to the Lieutenant-Governor to convey the thanks of the Government to Mr. Levinge, who when he heard early in October that the rice crop was in danger from drought, immediately made temporary arrangements for opening some branches of the Soane Canal which were incomplete, and has thus already supplied with water 120,000 acres of land, upon some of which the rice crop has been saved, whilst upon all there is a prospect of fine winter and rubbee crops. His Excellency has directed that the Lieutenant-Governor shall be furnished with a copy of Colonel Rundall's observations upon the progress of the works, and he requests that His Honor will authorise the commencement of the western main canal as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made by Mr. Levinge.

5. The general prospects of the country embraced within the three Commissionerships, which include the whole area of distress as defined in the Lieutenant-Governor's circular of the 17th of November, appear to His Excellency to be unchanged, with the exception that in Behar there is more land sown for "rubbee" than was at first supposed, and that the actual condition of the "rubbee" sowings is reported to be generally satisfactory. In these particulars the situation is certainly somewhat better than was anticipated a month ago. Lord Northbrook found that several high authorities had arrived at the same conclusion as the Government of India and Sir George Campbell (in His Honor's note of the 25th of November) that the present condition of affairs is on the whole much the same as it was at the same time in the year 1865.

6. When at Fyzabad Lord Northbrook saw Lieutenant-Colonel Hankin, Commanding the 4th Bengal Cavalry, which regiment had just arrived from Segowlie, having marched through the north of the district of Champarun, a part of the country as to which Mr. Bayley feels some apprehension; His Excellency was glad to hear that there were then no signs of distress. Colonel Hankin, who with great forethought took every opportunity of ascertaining the condition of the country through which he passed, has furnished Lord Northbrook with his observations, a copy of which will be sent for Sir G. Campbell's information.

7. The Commissioner of Patna explained to His Excellency in detail the arrangements which he has made both as to local relief works and as to the storing of grain in convenient places. These will all in due course be reported by the Commissioner himself to His Honor. It will be sufficient for His Excellency to say that Mr. Bayley appears to have carried out the orders and intentions of Government with great judgment and ability. The number of centres in which grain is already stored or will be stored is large, and it may confidently be expected that when Mr. Bayley's arrangements are complete,—as they will be before any serious distress can arise,—every portion of his division will be within easy reach of some Government food depôt, from which officers in charge of Public Works, or Relief Committees, if it should be found necessary to establish them, will be able to draw supplies. Lord Northbrook himself saw considerable quantities of rice stored at Debree, which is 60 miles distant from the nearest railway station.

Time did not permit of the Commissioners of Rajshaye and Bhaugulpore explaining to His Excellency the whole of the details connected with their relief works and storage of food, but from short conversations His Excellency gathered that they had made arrangements very similar in character to those of Mr. Bayley, and equally satisfactory.

8. Arrangements for local transport were reported to be in progress. The Commissioner of Patna and his subordinate officers have already provided largely for the transport of food, and were not under any anxiety that the means at their disposal would prove inadequate to meet their requirements.

9. No relief works, properly so called, have yet been found necessary in the Patna Divison, although throughout the scarcity-stricken districts every preparation has been made to start them whenever and wherever they may be required. The number of persons employed on the Soane Canal works has recently somewhat diminished, owing to the employment of labourers in gathering the harvest; all those who were employed at the time of His Excellency's visit were ordinary contract labourers.

10. The preparations for the organisation of Relief Committees have been generally postponed until the more

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

urgent work connected with the storage and transport of grain has been completed.

The local officers in the Shahabad District expressed some doubt as to whether it would be possible to organise Relief Committees properly without increased European agency. Perhaps this requirement may have been met by the schedule of temporary establishments which has been already sanctioned by the Government of India; but should this not be the case, any representation which His Honor may think fit to make as to the temporary employment of more officers, with a view to the supervision of Relief Committees, will receive His Excellency's immediate attention.

11. His Excellency was glad to learn that the zemindars in the Shahabad District are applying for advances, and Mr. Bayley speaks in the highest terms of the assistance which the planters are rendering to him in the neighbourhood of their homes.

12. Almost all the local officers expressed considerable anxiety as to the sufficiency of the supplies of fodder, and some expressed apprehension as to the supply of water for cattle. His Excellency understands that this subject is receiving the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor with a view to every possible precaution being taken to obviate so serious a calamity as great mortality amongst the cattle.

13. The Commissioner of Bhaugulpore brought to Lord Northbrook's notice the probability that certain classes of cultivators might be unable to obtain sufficient credit to carry them through the time of scarcity, but would not resort to public works, or apply for relief in any other form, and suggested that advances of money or grain might be made to them, to be recovered afterwards with interest. It is the obvious and natural duty of the landlords under whom such cultivators hold to do their utmost to assist them in passing through this temporary difficulty. The issue of advances of public money to any zemindars for this purpose should be held to come within the authority already given by the Government of India in respect to advances, and, where apprehension is felt that this class will experience distress which cannot be otherwise met, it will be the duty of local officers to point out to Zemindars the action which they should take, and the manner in which Government is prepared to assist them. The instructions contained in the circular letter addressed by His Honor's directions to the Commissioners of Patna and Bhaugulpore of the 24th of November with respect to advances for the digging of wells appear to His Excellency to be very judicious, and might perhaps be extended with advantage to other purposes. Lord Northbrook does not doubt that, on such communications being made to them, zemindars will either make advances to such cultivators from their own funds, or accept with alacrity the assistance offered by Government for its purpose; but if these expectations should not be realised, and difficulty is found with regard to the security for advances made directly to cultivators, His Excellency is ready to consider whether some legislative provision should not be made to the effect that their landlord shall stand security for the repayment.

14. His Excellency endeavoured whilst in the North-Western Provinces to obtain the most trustworthy information both as to the prospects of the winter crops in those Provinces and as to the surplus stores which are available for export. As regards the winter crops, there is every appearance of an unusually abundant yield in most parts of the North-Western Provinces. It is difficult, if not impossible, to state in figures the amount of surplus stores available, but the autumn crop has been a large one, and there was a remarkable concurrence of opinion amongst all whom His Excellency consulted, including Sir W. Muir, the district officer, and the best informed grain dealers, that in any case a large quantity of grain will be available to meet the deficiency of the crops in Behar.

15. All the information which His Excellency received tended to show that private trade is active, and that large quantities of grain have been and are being sent to the distressed districts from the North-West and the Punjaub. It is of great importance that no check should be put upon the operations of private traders by the importations of grain on Government account, and the Commissioner of Patna and other local officers in Behar pressed upon His Excellency the desirability of doing nothing to shake the confidence of grain-dealers in their ability to find a market for imported food grains.

16. The position which Government occupies in respect to food grains which have been or will be imported into the distressed districts cannot be too widely made known. The stores of grain laid in by Government will not be brought into competition with the general supplies of the trade, but will be used for the maintenance of the work-people employed upon Government relief works, and as depots upon which Relief Committees, should it become necessary to call such Committees into existence, may draw.

Bearing in mind the large number of persons in need of relief for whom food may be required, the fact that many tracts of country which are threatened with scarcity are remote from railway stations, the difficulty which may be experienced in throwing grain in adequate quantities at a short notice into those tracts of country, and the determination of the Government to take ample precautionary measures in order to obviate mortality from starvation, His Excellency decided and announced in the Government Resolution of November 7th that it would not be sufficient to rely upon the ordinary action of trade to meet these contingencies. Steps have accordingly been taken to secure sufficient food for the full number of persons who, judging by the experience of the past and the estimates of the Lieutenant-Goverernor and of the responsible local officers as to the future, may be compelled to resort to relief works or require gratuitous relief.

It will be seen that Government relies to a great extent on private trade to supplement any deficiency in the food supply of one part of the country from the surplus of another part; but at the same time, as an insurance against the inability of the operations of trade to meet the expected demands in certain places, stores have been purchased, in order to secure a reserve of food for that portion of the people who may be thrown on the hands of the Government or of the Relief Committees. Some part of these stores are already available in the districts threatened with famine, and the remainder will be available by the time they are required.

17. All the officers who were consulted by His Excellency were of opinion that the orders issued and precautions taken by Government were adequate.

18. The future prospects of the country greatly depend upon the timely supply of the rain, which usually falls about Christmas; and, although the prompt action that has been taken must greatly mitigate the severity of the calamity which threatens the affected districts, there is still every reason to press forward to completion the measures which have been decided upon, and to watch carefully the signs which indicate the approach of actual distress throughout the whole province, in order that any [illegible] which altered circumstances may require. Lord Northbrook is satisfied that the Lieutenant-Governor and the local officers are fully alive to these circumstances. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL AND THE JUDGES AGAIN.

WE hear of another disagreeable misunderstanding between the Lieutenant-Governor and the High Court, and this time of a far more serious character than anything which has previously taken place. It is stated that Sir George Campbell, in a letter to the Governor-General, has charged two of the High Court Judges "with something very like bias and partiality in the decision of a case which came before them, and has expressed an opinion that impartial justice was not to be had in a certain class of cases which came before the Committee. The Governor-General, very properly, as we think, sent the letter on to the Chief Justice. Another appeal was then pending in the case, out of which this charge arose, and one of the Judges complained against refused to sit. This may have been a proper course under the circumstances, but we think Judges should not be influenced by charges of this kind. The appeal was eventually heard and determined by two other Judges, who arrived at the same conclusion as the Judges who heard the first appeal; and so we suppose Sir George Campbell will now amplify the list of partial Judges by two more. The High Court determined, very properly, not to reply to the letter till the result of the appeal was known, but we understand they have all sat since then to consider the reply to be sent in.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE YARKAND EMBASSY.

THE latest intelligence that has been received in this part of India regarding the Yarkand Embassy is contained, we believe, in our correspondent's letter, dated the 12th November, which we publish below. He writes from Yarkand.

Mr. Forsyth, C. B., and his party arrived at Yarkand on the 8th instant. All were well. The Embassy was accommodated in the Yangishar Fort in quarters adjoining the Governor's Residence. The following is our correspondent's letter :—

My last letter to you was from Sanju, on the eve of our departure thence. I now proceed to give you an account of our onward progress to this place, which has for so long been the goal of our desires and aspirations, and to reach which we have crossed mountains the loftiest in the world, and valleys nowhere to be equalled for their ruggedness, solitude and gloom. We have struggled through snow fields and climbed over ice beds, in comparison with which the snowy Alps and Swiss glaciers are as trifles, and we have fought against withering winds and biting frosts, the very recollection of which starts a shiver and makes one hug his fur coat the closer. But now that this dread barrier is past and left behind us, it is no easy matter to take in at one view all our varied experiences and trials since leaving India in July last, nor to fully appreciate our good fortune in passing safely across the inhospitable zone that separates the plains of the Punjab from those of Kashgarie. Our brief stay at Sanju was a most welcome and agreeable period of repose, and one would have gladly seized any excuse for tarrying a while amongst its peaceful homesteads, beautiful fields and orchards, and industrious peasantry. But the envoy's heavy baggage and guns were reported as having been passed on from Shahidullah into Yarkand territory, and as no other cause for delay presented itself, "forward" was the word.

We left Sanju on the 2nd instant. Our path for a mile or so wound among farmsteads and orchards down to the river. The peasantry were already busy in their fields or gathered in small groups on the roadside to see us pass. Everywhere they showed looks of good will, everywhere rose on our approach, and generally saluted with a *salam a-laikum*, as they would to one of their own chiefs. After fording the river, the edges of which were fringed with ice, we rose up over some high banks of coarse gravel on to an undulating desert waste that stretches away to the horizon—which we found obscured by a dense haze, and, presenting nothing to the view but low mounds and hillocks of drift sand. Its surface is covered with the stumps of a withered and scanty herbage, and impressed in all directions by the tracks of deer.

At about twelve miles, we came to a wide ravine, where is a cluster of some half dozen huts, shaded by poplar and willow and oleagenous trees and surrounded by small patches of cultivation. The place is called Langar and is a perfect oasis in a desert. We alighted here for a *dastarkhwan*, which had been spread for us on the banks of a hard frozen tank, overshadowed by some very fine poplars much resembling the *chinar* or plane tree in appearance. From this, another twelve miles over a continuation of the desert brought us to a wide drainage channel cutting the desert from west to east. Its hollow where the road crosses is full of the gardens, fields and homesteads of Khush-toghdac or "The place of agreeable rest," and in general appearance the place is the counterpart of Sanju. Our camp was pitched on one of the streams flowing amidst the cultivation, and after release from our duties towards the *dastarkhwan*, we amused ourselves hunting the jerboas, of which numbers had their burrows in the sandy soil about our tents. The activity of these pretty little creatures is surprising, and saved all but two or three luckless ones from the remorseless clutches of the naturalists of our party.

Our next two marches were over a continuation of the desert broken by strips of rich cultivation and crowded population in drainage hollows similar to those of Sanju and Khushtogdac or Koshtac, to Oo-toghrac and Boyra. At the latter place, on the 4th November, we observed the total eclipse of the moon in a beautifully clear starlight sky, whilst gathered round a glorious camp fire, at half a dozen paces from which the thermometer indicated eight degrees of frost. The phenomenon created little or no curiosity amongst the natives, and the obscuration and clearence went through their steady courses with barely a score of gazers from amongst the good people of Bogra who are evidently followers of the sound old precept "Early to bed and early rise," &c. Consequently the linguist of our party, and we all aspire to that distinction, lost the opportunity of displaying their acquirements, and explaining the phenomenon to the bucolic minds of this eclipsed region, in the expressive phraseology of Arabia. Happy mortals blissful in ignorance of the fountains of wisdom that flow in other regions, and thrice happy in the comprehensiveness of their own language, where a monosyllable and an unmistakeable shake of the head, suffice as reply to a multitude of words. * * * * * * * We are all learning Turki, and flatter ourselves, with some progress too, notwithstanding that abominable monosyllabic negative *yok* with its accompanying movement of the head, which now and then is all that many words draw as responses from ingrate hearts and obtuse minds. Happily for us such characters are becoming ashamed of themselves and doubtless the hateful word will soon be as conspicuous by its absence, as it lately has been by its frequent repetition.

On the 5th November, we marched from Borya twenty-two miles to Kargalik. The first sixteen across a continuation of the desert, and then we came to Besharik—the five canals—which is just such a place as Sanju. Here we found some tents pitched for us under the shade of some large umbrageous poplars, and again the inevitable *dastarkhwan*. This institution has followed us all the way from Shahidullah, and met us at every resting-place on the road, and the further we advance the larger is the spread and the finer are the fruits, and more varied are the dishes. The weaker stomachs amongst us already have their misgivings, and various enquires are made of the doctor as to his supply of "Cockle's pills."

From Besharik our road led through a succession of fields and farmsteads, and at a mile or so from Kargalik, joined the caravan route from Khotan to Yarkand, were a tall "mile post" informed us in very clear Persian, that we were thirty-two *sang* or "stones" (a measure of five miles) from the former.

On arrival at Kargalik, we were conducted through it's busy bazar to the quarters built expressly for our accomodation, and of which we heard so much at Shahidullah. Much to our gratification we found them far superior to anything we expected to find in this country, and our surprise at the neatness of the carpentry and clean regularity of the walls was surpassed by the comfort of the apartments and their furniture. Thick felts and handsome carpets from Khotan covered the floors, and high-backed chairs were ranged against the walls. Fireplaces, like our own, warmed the chambers without filling them with smoke, and roof ventilators completed our requirements. The quarters for ourselves were enclosed within walls and ranged on two opposite sides. A third side was covered in by a raised verandah connecting those shading the two ranges of quarters, and in it were two doors leading to lesser courts occupied by the kitchen and out-offices. The fourth side was occupied by the gateway and a large guard-room on one side. Across the road and opposite this quadrangle was another with an open court and covered stable with mangers for one hundred horses. Altogether the arrangements were very good and reflect credit on the designers and builders, whoever they may be. We were no sooner settled in our comfortable quarters, (the only decent ones we have been in since the camp left Pindi,) when a long file of men bearing trays announced another *dastarkhawn*, and in a few minutes we were face to face with thirty-seven trays and dishes of fruits and sweets and cooked meats. How we did justice to it need not be recorded. Suffice it to say, that the wavering ones were recalled to a sense of their duty towards our hosts by the consoling assurance of a halt on the morrow. But the halt brought no respite from the oppressive kindness of the Atalik, and as noon came round, so did his officials with their formidable array, cordial greetings, and pleasant conversation, and we succumbed to the force of their hospitality.

Kargalik is the largest place we have yet seen, and we were struck by the signs of prosperity and civilization exhibited to us at every turn. An eating-house, with its clean table and forms, and piles of china plates and bowls, at once took us back across the seas to the recollection of many a country *restaurant* in France.

During our halt here the Embassy guard mounted sentry at the gates of our quarters, and we walked in and out about the town and suburbs with perfect freedom.

From Kargalik we marched to Posgam, twenty-five miles, most of the way across a highly cultivated and populous plain, through which flows the river Tisnaf. We crossed it at about the fourteenth mile and a little further on came to Yakshamba bazar, a considerable village, where as the name implies, a market is held every Sunday, mostly for the barter of farm produce. Here we alighted for a *dastarkhwan* at a newly built rest-house on the same general plan as that at Kargalik, but smaller. Here too the Turkish officers, who had come from Constantinople in the suite of the Atalik's Envoy, made their appearance in military uniform, and somewhat puzzled the curious villagers as to their identity, for their Turkish is almost as difficult of comprehension to the people here, as is their own vernacular, in the form we not unfrequently offer it to them.

From this place to Posgam and from that on to Yarkund the road lies over a thickly populated country, highly cultivated and freely irrigated from numberless small canals drawn off from the Zarafshan or Yarkund river. We crossed this river at a few miles from Posgam. It is even now a large stream, and in summer is only passable by boat.

Beyond the river, at about ten miles from Posgam, we alighted at Zilchak, where some tents and a *dastarkhwan* had been prepared for us. Whilst here the Dadkhwah's son with a party of the Governor's body-guard arrived with messages of welcome from his father. The *dastarkhwan* disposed of, we brushed the dust off our uniforms and set out towards Yarkund, five miles distant, in two parties, closely following each other—the returning Envoy with his Turkish suit and the British Envoy with his staff of officers. As we approached the city, we were met by successive troops of citizens and merchants, who saluted us in a very friendly way, and joining our cavalcade soon swelled it to upwards of three hundred horsemen. And so we went on to the city, observing here and there, that the road had been levelled, holes filled in, pools and puddles covered with earth, and "eye-wash," generally, put on pretty thick.

The crowds lining the road near the city gate were generally very well and warmly clad and behaved with remarkable quietness. The variety of race types was a very marked feature in the general appearance of the multitude, and next to this, the almost universal prevalence of goitre. We passed into the city, through its main bazars, and out again, then across an open space of about a couple of furlongs to a detached fort, Yangishar. Here we were saluted at the gate by the guard and presently found ourselves in the quarters prepared for us. They are the same as those occupied by Mr. Forsyth on the occasion of his former visit, but the accommodation has been increased by the erection of five or six new quarters within the same area. All the quarters are nicely furnished and everything has been done to make us comfortable, not to forget the *dastarkhwan*, which has here grown to ninety-two dishes and trays.

The day following, Mr. Forsyth, C B., attended by his officers paid a visit to the Dadkhwah—the Governor of this city and district. His palace adjoins our own quarters, and is approached through three courtyards, each with its own guard of matchlockmen, great burly figures, all boots and bundle, for such is the appearance of their forms, gathered in about the middle as their flowing robes of stark bright patterns are by the loose folds of a waistband.

The Dadkhwah, Mahammad Yunus Khan, on our approaching his audience chamber, a spacious hall (it would make a capital ball room) with a gaudily pointed roof, decorations bearing the impress of Chinese art, came out into the verandah to meet Mr. Forsyth, and after introduction of his staff, conducted him up the length of the hall to the cushions ranged at its upper end. After the interchange of the customary compliments and ceremonies, the presents were brought in, admired, examined and explained. The Court officials then brought in a *dastarkhwan* of fruits and sweets, and tea was served round. A brief conversation then closed the interview, and we returned to our quarters highly pleased with the day's doings.

The duration of our stay here is undecided. It is probable, however, that the Embassy will proceed to Kashgar, on the conclusion of the Ramazan fast some eight days hence. Meanwhile, we receive every attention here, and move about freely, visiting the city and bazars, and going out shooting as we please.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, November 28.)

THE Emperor of Germany is understood to have declined to arbitrate between America and Spain as regards the capture of the Virginius, owing to the censures of the British Press on his decision in the San Juan affair.

A convention between Germany and Belgium has been signed recognising the legal rights of joint-stock companies.

A new Cabinet has been constructed in France with the Duc de Broglie at its head.

The *Union*, which is considered to be the official journal of the Comte de Chambord, publishes a statement which is looked upon as intimating abdication.

Marshal MacMahon has declared that he considers it his imperative duty to secure tranquillity for France, that he may retire should a settled state of affairs absolutely ensure tranquillity, but that he is determined not to tolerate any attempts at agitation, whatever may be the quarter from which they proceed.

The differences between America and Spain are in a fair way to being pacifically arranged.

The Spanish Government have expressed their willingness to restore the Virginius to the United States authorities.

The Dutch have sent a second expedition against Acheen, and their fleet will shortly assemble in the Straits of Malacca.

Further accounts from Cape Coast Castle bring details of another engagement between the British forces, under Sir Garnet Wolseley, and the Ashantees, who have broken up their camp at Mampon and have retreated towards their capital, after some very severe fighting. The native allies are spoken of as being utterly useless for fighting purposes, and further reinforcements are on their way from England.

Her Majesty is expected to leave Balmoral to-day and to arrive at Windsor to-morrow. The health of Prince Leopold has considerably improved.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, after enjoying some good shooting at Marham, returned to Sandringham. Next week the Prince and Princess of Wales will pay a visit to the Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim.

Parliament has been further prorogued till Feb. 5, when it will meet for the despatch of public business.

Dr. Lyon Playfair has commenced his duties as Post-master-General.

Sir James Martin has been appointed Chief Justice of New South Wales.

The late Mr. Baring is reported to have left property to the amount of more than two millions sterling.

News from the West Coast of Africa states that Dr. Livingstone has been heard of at San Salvador.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have allowed the appeal of Tiery *v.* Kristotodhun Bose, with costs; but dismissed the appeal of Hurroonauth Roy Chowdry *v.* Golucknath Chowdry, with costs.

Five lives have been lost by an explosion at Barebones Colliery, Wigan.

The Lord Mayor of London has received a communication from the India Office relating to the subject of receiving subscriptions in aid of the sufferers from the impending famine in Bengal. The tenor of the letter is to the effect that prospects in India have improved, and that the time for subscriptions has not yet arrived.

The Army Purchase Commissioners held another sitting on Nov. 21, at which several officers of the Guards were examined. The next sitting will take place on Dec. 5.

At the annual meeting of the P. and O. Company on Dec 5, a dividend will be recommended of 3 per cent. for the six months ended Sept. 30, with a payment of 2 per cent. from the underwriting account, making, with the 3 per cent. paid in June, 8 per cent. for the year.

The directors of the Bank of England have reduced the rate of discount from 8 to 6 per cent.

The Tichborne trial was resumed yesterday, when rebutting evidence for the prosecution was given. Mr. Whalley is said to have withdrawn from the case.

It is rumoured that in the event of Lord Chief Justice Moncrieff being appointed a judge in London, Lord Advocate Young will be his successor in Scotland.

Mr. Disraeli in his address to the Conservative working men at Glasgow justified his celebrated Bath letter.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—General Tomkyns, Ben. Inf.; Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wroughton, Ben. S. C.; Major F. Semler, B. Ret.; Surg. G. H. Alexander, Mad. Ret.; Surg. W. J. Tyrrell, late Mad. Fus.; Sir H. L. Preston, Bart.; the Hon. W. Stourton; Lady Chatterton; Lady Emily Hesketh; the Hon. Emma O'Brien; J. Bawtree, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for Essex; the Hon. J. W. Johnstone, Judge of Nova Scotia; C. Livingstone, brother of the African explorer; D. Moncur, Esq., late of the Hong Kong Bank.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

THE "BATTLE OF ESCABIO."

THE *London Gazette* contains the following despatches, which have been received at the War Office from Major-General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G., commanding the troops on the Gold Coast :—

"Cape Coast Castle, Oct. 31, 1873.

"Sir,—On the 27th inst. I had the honour to inform you that, in consequence of information I had received, I had ordered reconnaissances to be made towards the site of the Ashantee camp at Mampon, and was about to move with a force of 250 Blue-jackets and Marines in the direction of Dunquah.

"I had received definite intelligence on the 25th and 26th from many sources which left no doubt on my mind that the camp at Mampon was being broken up, and that the Ashantees were desirous of making their way to the Prah. Reconnaissances, which I had ordered from Abrakrampa, had come on the signs of recent Ashantee encampments on the road leading from Mampon to Dunquah, and it was evident that detached portions of the enemy's forces were moving in that direction. My information led me to believe that two chiefs had been sent by this road passing some six miles to the north of Abrakrampa, and that finding the road closed at Dunquah and Mansue, they had halted and encamped in the bush, and were waiting for further instructions from the head-quarters still in rear.

"As it was impossible that very large masses of the enemy could already have reached the neighbourhood of Dunquah, owing to the time required for the passage of large bodies of men with baggage and sick along the narrow bush tracks, in which the march must be in single file, I considered that a favourable opportunity offered itself for attacking such portion of the force as had arrived near Dunquah, while, at the same time, I resolved to harass and press upon the rear of the troops marching out of Mampon. I accordingly ordered the movement to be carried out which I have now the honour to report.

"A detachment (October 25) of 50 men of the 2d West India Regiment, and two 7-pounder guns, with Houssa gunners (Rait's Artillery) marched from Cape Coast for Dunquah, arriving there on the morning of the 26th.

"A reconnaissance (October 26) was made by the Native Forces at Napoleon in the direction of Mampon, without any satisfactory result.

"A reconnaissance from Abbaye moved to near Mampon and ascertained that there were Ashantees, though only a comparatively small number, still in the camp. Several empty camps were passed by the reconnoitring party, who returned as far as Simeo.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Wood marched from Elmina at daybreak with all the troops (leaving Elmina to be garrisoned by Her Majesty's ship Druid) to support the reconnaissance from Abbaye. He reported that our allies, the Aquafoos, positively refused to follow up the Ashantees. A force of 250 Marines and Blue-jackets and 100 Russell's Foot moved from Cape Coast to Assayboo, at the junction of the roads to Abrakrampa and Dunquah, and encamped there.

"I accompanied this force with my head-quarter staff.

"A reconnaissance (October 27) from Napoleon, conducted by a native officer, and composed of native levies, found no trace of Ashantees.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Wood returned to Elmina from the front, reporting the native troops composing his command so untrustworthy that he could not attempt any further movement, even upon rear of the enemy.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Festing advanced from Dunquah with all the force at his disposal,* in the direction of the Ashantee Camp to which I have already alluded. He completely surprised the enemy, entered their camp while they were cooking, and evidently utterly unprepared for an attack. They escaped into the bush, from which they kept up a continuous fire upon Lieutenant Colonel Festing's detachment. After destroying the camp and inflicting considerable loss upon the enemy, Lieutenant-Colonel Festing returned to Dunquah. On our side one man only was killed. None of the officers, except Captain Godwin, 103d Fusiliers, who commanded the Anamaboes, and but few of the men, are more than slightly wounded.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, whose report of the action I have the honour to enclose, draws attention to the conduct of the native levies. The Anamaboes, and 'perhaps' one other tribe, fought well, but as a general rule more than verbal persuasion had to be resorted to to make the natives fight at all.

"During Colonel Festing's absence a detachment of the 2d West India Regiment advanced from Accroful and garrisoned Dunquah.

"I moved with the force at Assayboo upon Abrakrampa, sending out strong reconnaissances of native allies from Abrakrampa in the directions of Quacodayo, Anisa, and Assanchi, to feel the enemy in every direction. Some few prisoners were taken who were apparently stragglers seeking food.

"I had this day (28th October) planned a combined movement from Abrakrampa and Dunquah against the Ashantees attacked on the previous day by Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, but the combination which would, I consider, have inflicted a serious disaster upon the enemy, failed, owing to the untrustworthy character of our native allies. They were ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, on the night of the 27th, to be ready to march at daybreak, but when that time came they made excuses, alleging that they were footsore and tired, though the previous day's march had been under eight miles, and they could not be got to move at any time during the morning, in spite of the exertions of the English officers present among them.

"In anticipation of Lieutenant-Colonel Festing's simultaneous movement I advanced at daybreak from Abrakrampa upon Assanchi, sending out the King of Abrah's men in front, and leaving a garrison of 59 Marines and Blue-jackets in Abrakrampa.

"On arriving at Assanchi, about six miles, we halted for more than two hours. No news of any movement on Lieutenant-Colonel Festing's part arrived.

The scouts in front reported no firing; and soon after noon I returned with the force to Abrakrampa, leaving the Houssas at Assanchi until our native Abrah allies should return. Advancing on the road from Iscabio to Dunquah these Abrah people were met by Ashantee scouts, and to their great disgrace the whole body, except nine men, deserted Lieutenant Pollard, R. N., the officer attached to the King of Abrah. These nine men escorted him to Acroful, whence he returned next morning to Abrakrampa.

"The Houssas under Lieutenant Gordon, 98th Regiment, advanced from Assanchi to support Lieutenant Pollard, whose cowardly native followers had, when they fell back, reported themselves cut off from him. They did not return till late in the night.

"In the course of the day native scouts despatched from Abbaye reported that they had found Mampon deserted; but this information was subsequently found to be false.

"During the 28th (29th of October) I received information that the main body of the Ashantees was about Essecroom and Beulah on the Sweet River, north of Napoleon; and that it was the intention of Amonquartier, the Commander-in-Chief, to attack Abrakrampa with a battalion of disciplined troops. I might have taken the initiative and attacked him in his camp with confidence in a successful result; but such a course was out of the question with no force at my disposal but a handful of white men and our worthless native allies; I could not keep the whole of the Marines and Blue-jackets waiting an indefinite time at Abrakrampa, and I therefore left to garrison Abrakrampa 25 Marines and 25 Blue-jackets under command of Lieutenant Wills, R.N., detailed for this service by the Senior Naval Officer, and marched the remainder to Assayboo, whence on the 30th they returned to Cape Coast, and re-embarked on board Her Majesty's ships.

"Reconnaissances of native troops were made from Napoleon and Abbaye on the 20th and 30th. Mampon was found to be still held, but the main body had moved to a point nearer Napoleon.

"I have thought it necessary to leave a small garrison of European troops at Abrakrampa, because it has been repeatedly stated by prisoners that it is the deliberate intention of Amonquartier to attack that place, its people having harassed Ashantee foraging parties. Major Baker Russell is in command, with about 200 of his own native regiment, 80 Houssas under Lieutenant Gordon, and 300 of our Abrah allies, in addition to the 50 Marines and Blue-jackets: and as the post is well provisioned and strongly intrenched, with the bush cleared round it, the garrison are well able to resist the attack of any number of the enemy.

"My movements have all been directed at one end. It has been my object to avoid heading the Ashantees in their retreat, and at the same time to make as much display of our European force as possible in various directions. I desire not only to hasten the enemy's retreat—which is necessary before I can advance beyond Mansue—but to appear to be driving him out of the country, in hopes that I may thus instil some spirit into the Fantees, and induce them to rise and harass the retiring enemy, as would they do so, they might inflict very heavy losses upon him. At the same time I have done all in my power to spare the European troops and sailors undue fatigue.

"My position is somewhat humiliating. The enemy's main column of retreat is within an easy march of my head-quarters, and I have no force capable of attacking it. Yet on the whole I am somewhat better placed than I had hoped to be. In two actions we have surprised and defeated our enemies. They have broken up their camp at Mampon, which was a standing menace to Cape Coast and Elmina. They are commencing to retire to their own country, and, in consequence of the strong posts we have established on the main road by which they came, they are compelled to see another way for their retreat.

"On the other hand, every day's bitter experience teaches me the utter worthlessness of the native allies from whom I had expected some little help, and convinces me more and more fully that no decisive blow can be struck at the Ashantees, and this war can never be brought to an end, except by disciplined European troops.

"I have, &c.,
"G. J. WOLSELEY, Major-General.
"The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War,
War Office."

"Proclamation,—By His Excellency Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Major-General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces on the West Coast of Africa, and Administrator of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast, &c.

"Garnet Joseph Wolseley, Major-General Administrator, "To all the Kings, Headmen, Chiefs, and Tribes of the Gold Coast Allies of Her Majesty the Queen of England, greeting,—

"I desire that you should know that immediately after the attack made upon Essaman and Ampinee and the destruction of those places by the English troops under my command, your enemies broke up their encampment at Mampon. Finding that they were unable to contend with us, either in the open or in the bush, they are now in full retreat endeavouring to return to their own country by Prahsue; one of their retreating columns has been attacked and dispersed by my troops near Dunquah.

"They are trying to carry with them in their flight all the goods of which they have robbed you, all the wives and children whom they have stolen from you.

"Men of the Gold Coast, will you allow this?

"Will you let the hours slip by, while your wives, your sons, and your daughters are being driven off to slaughter by the flying enemy?

"Will you not pursue them?

"Now or never is the time to show that you are men.

"I, for my part, shall hold no man as the friend of her Majesty, or as the friend of this country, who delays for one moment.

"'You have nothing to fear. I hold the whole road from here to Mansue, so that they cannot assail it. Gather upon my strong forts of Dunquah, Abrakrampa, and Mansue. No one will venture to attack these points. Thence press onwards to the Prah, and oppose your enemies as they are endeavouring to recross the river. If you now act quickly and with vigour, the fall of your enemy and the peace of your country will be secured.

"Given under my name and public seal at Government House, Cape Coast, this 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1873, and of Her Majesty's reign the thirty-seventh.

"By command,
"W. OWEN LANYON, Acting Colonial Secretary.
"God save the Queen."

---

* 12 officers, 701 men, of whom native allies 4 officers, 615 men.

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Bombay, 1st July 1873. Manager.

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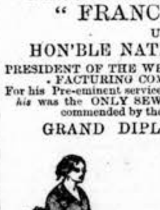

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